

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

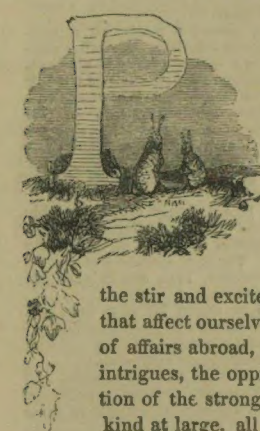


No. 101, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



PARLIAMENT having risen for the holidays, there is a short suspension of the interest attached to its proceedings. We take advantage of the interval to pass in brief review the state of "Foreign Affairs," not exclusively as they are connected with the commercial interests of this country, but in some degree as they seem likely to affect the future prospects of the different nations themselves. In

the stir and excitement of the many domestic questions that affect ourselves, we are apt to lose sight of the state of affairs abroad, of the difficulties, the struggles, the intrigues, the oppression of the weak, and the domination of the strong, all working on the destinies of mankind at large, all in simultaneous operation, yet often overlooked by us, and not seldom entirely forgotten.

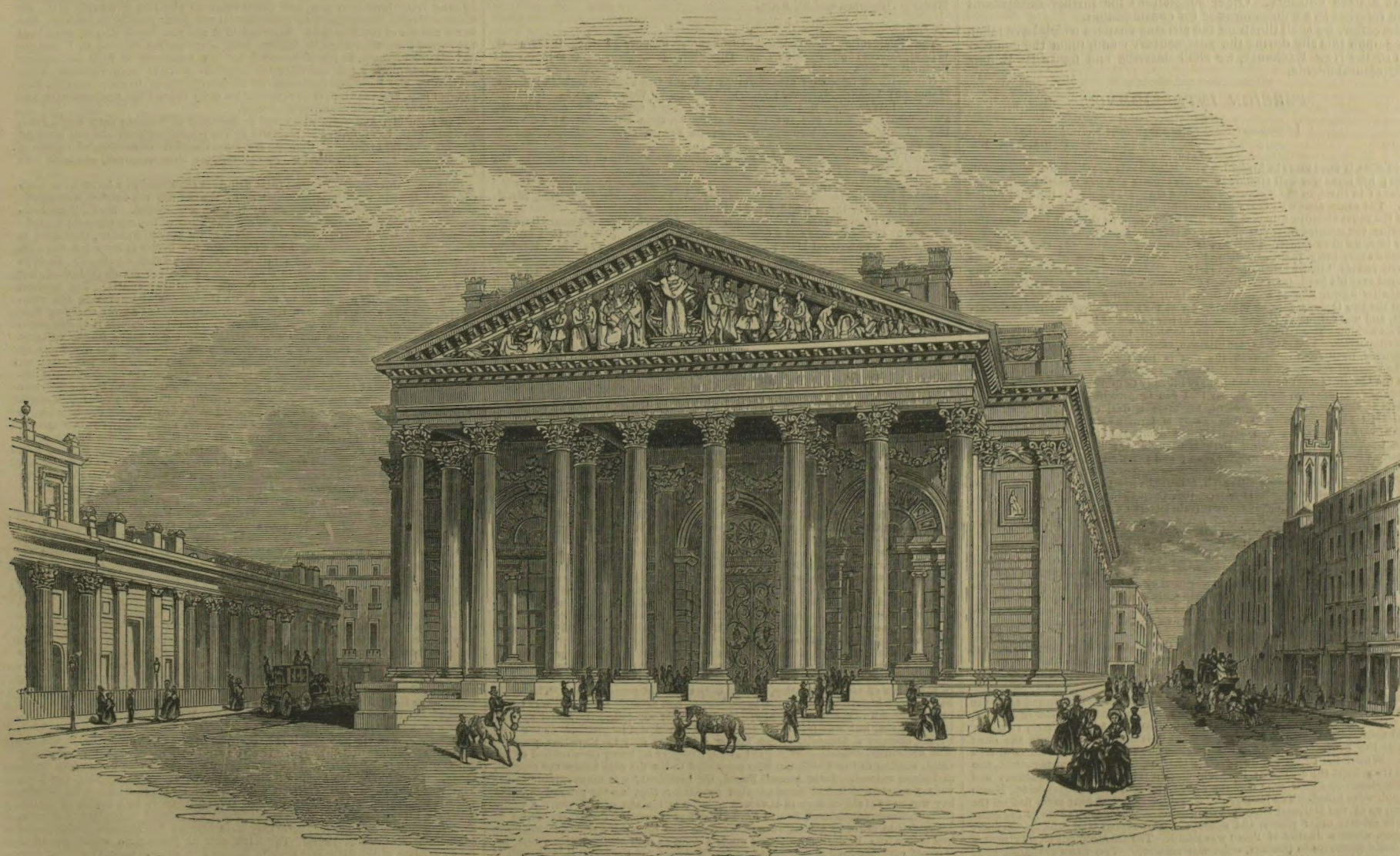
In the last twelvemonths, Spain has been the country whose condition has excited most attention, on the same principle that periods of public calamity make the most prominent appearance in the pages of history. Plagues, battles, revolutions, conflagrations, massacres, all that entails horrors and sufferings on the existing generations of mankind, are dwelt on by the writers of what passes for history with the greatest care. The world is well supplied with records of the careers of Kings and Conquerors;—the history of a people, of the great mass of society, remains untold, because unknown. The rocks that break the smooth course of the stream are more noted than the stream itself which flows on to its ocean unregarded. Thus, of the condition of the Spaniards, taken as a people, we have but

imperfect notions; but of the crimes of their rulers, of their imbecility, equalled only by their cruelty, which leads them to mark every success by some deed of butchery—of all this we have full, if not wholly accurate, accounts; and those accounts will be the materials of future history. In reading such instances of the bloodthirsty spirit of revenge, breaking all the bonds of humanity, our indignation is apt to be so strongly excited, that there is a danger of our becoming unjust, and visiting on a whole people the reproaches that are due, perhaps, only to the few in whom the worst failings of the national character have become developed by the license of strength in the midst of anarchy to the pitch of unreasoning ferocity. The greatest curse inflicted on a nation by the long existence of a despotism, is, that it becomes demoralized and degraded. The people are deprived of liberty till they become unfit for it, and, unfortunately, the effects of the yoke, moral and physical, do not disappear when it is, by time and circumstances, broken asunder. Ever since the death of Ferdinand VII., Spain has been the seat of a civil war, ending in a military Regency, that again breaking up into a contest of faction with faction, continued till it became an inextricable mass of confusion, of which all that seemed certain was the brutal ferocity of all parties, when they got the ascendancy. The passions are strong in the children of the South, and human life is not valued where the criminal law gives it scarce the semblance of protection. One act of revenge inevitably leads to another, by way of retaliation—"blood will have blood;" and so the fierce game goes on—the players stake their lives, and submit to their fate when the dice is against them, with remarkable firmness; they suffer but what, had they been the winners, they would have been ready to inflict. In the atrocities of the military executions at Alicante and Pampluna, we see the terrible fruits of the cruel despotism to

which the army was accustomed, both as subject and instrument, in the reign of Ferdinand. It is an utterly unfounded charge to allege that these crimes are the consequence of Revolutionary principles. That "child and champion" of the principle of the "divine right of kings"—the superstitious bigot, Ferdinand, authorised massacres as brutal, and drew his victims within his reach by a treachery even more detestable. The politics of Spain are poisoned by the universal corruption of those engaged in its contests; but one section is, unhappily, not to be preferred in this respect to another.

The affairs of Spain have just arrived at another crisis by the arrival of the Queen-mother at Madrid, to assume the government, for the authority of her child will, of course, be a mere cover for her own. If her influence can restore something like order, bad as the means have been which have reopened her path to the throne, her re-accession will be a boon to Spain. But it is useless for her adherents to try to conceal the fact that she is not popular. Her every footstep towards Madrid has been marked by blood. The stages of her triumph have been celebrated by military executions, and the purchased shouts of those placed to welcome her arrival, have been accompanied by the dread sound of the volleys that hurried whole bands of the vanquished factions into eternity. There has been an attempt to make her entry into the capital a spectacle of festivity and rejoicing, but it seems to have been a failure, while the tinsel tawdriness of the exhibition, coming as it did so close upon such deeds of blood, appears one of the saddest contrasts of the mean with the horrible, ever presented in the course of human affairs. Here is an extract from the account:

A gilt coach, drawn by six horses, and containing half-a-dozen nymphs in pink gauze, burning incense and other perfumes, now made its appearance. The horses of the Queen now came in view, followed by another vehicle, freighted, like the former, with ladies in gauze dresses, who were occupied in throwing out



NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—(FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.)

faded flowers, weeds, and nettles, into the faces of the bystanders. Under a canopy of this sort a female, gaudily decorated, representing Spain, and her jaded, dejected features conveyed to the mind of the stranger an accurate type and impress of the condition of that unhappy country. Next in the order of arrangement was a second group, with more palm twigs, more rude acclamation. An *aide-de-camp*, mounted on a restive horse, and holding fast by the mane chance, was the next novelty; a choir of dancing-girls and others, *ejusdem farinae*, with castanets in their hands, the next. A landau, drawn by six horses, containing Queen Isabella Segunda, was the next in order. On the left of her Majesty was Maria Christina, with her face buried in a white cambric handkerchief, her attitude denoting an affecting solicitude for her children. On a seat before the ex-Regent was placed a pile of clean pocket-handkerchiefs; at her feet was a heap of wet ones—they were saturated with tears. Roses and exotics were thrown by young ladies from the windows of the private dwellings, the greater part of which, falling short, were appropriated by the populace.

Was such a scenic effect ever attempted without the walls of the Opera? The pink gauze, the perfumes, the flowers, the dancing girls, the studied attitude of the *prima donna*, the wet handkerchiefs, and the dry ones; the whole array moving through a population which, the rod of martial law being extended over it, dared not express its feelings; all this delusive display contrasts strangely with the three hundred bombs thrown by Roncali into the castle of Moros, and the five-and-twenty men murdered in cold blood at the gate of Alicant. We trust, for the sake of Spain and of humanity, that the second way of Christina may be marked with more wisdom than her first, and that it may proceed better than it seems to have begun.

But Spain has detained us too long; some attention is due to the state of matters in other countries, but our allusion to them must of necessity be brief.

In Italy there are symptoms of discontent, repressed only by the immense military power of Austria, which could be brought to bear on any isolated movement with an effect that would render its success a matter beyond hope or possibility. These discontents do not prevail so much in the Austrian states as in those which are subjected to the political power of the Pope, who, as a temporal ruler, exhibits a lamentable lack of worldly wisdom and political intelligence. As jealous as Austria itself of any advance on the part of the people towards freer institutions, he is not so able in his administration of their affairs, and is far less careful of the physical wants of his subjects. Metternich is the minister of a despot, and would crush political freedom from a conviction that it is a dangerous gift. He has annihilated the press, prohibited discussion, till he has destroyed the wish to discuss the questions that are forbidden. But, on the other hand, the state he rules taxes the people lightly, provides for their material comfort, sees that no class wants food, and that all have amusements, and if a people must be slaves, it is, perhaps, some alleviation of their state, that they should be well fed ones. But the Roman States, while they are as much under the yoke as those held by Austria, feel the want of that clear-sighted provision for the physical necessities of the inhabitants, which is the redeeming quality of the sway of Metternich: and the consequence is what we see—hatred ill suppressed, and rebellion only prevented by fear.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

By the courtesy of the architect of this great work we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed engraving, copied from the view drawn for the Gresham Committee, under the direction of Mr. Tite; and, we are assured, the only correct representation yet executed. The view has been taken from the area immediately in front of the portico, and exhibits the vast proportions of the structure in relation to those of the Bank of England, and the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, which are also shown in the engraving.

With the promptitude and punctuality that have attended all the proceedings connected with this noble structure, the mass of Bank-buildings, which concealed the principal or west front, have been removed within a short month, and the portico in all its splendid proportions is now exhibited. It is stated to be by far the largest portico in London, and to be only second to the portico of the Pantheon, at Rome, and the Madeleine, at Paris. It consists in front of eight Corinthian columns, the extreme breadth being 90 feet, and the height to the apex of the pediment 76 feet. At the last meeting of the Joint Gresham Committee the most liberal suggestion was entertained for further decorations in sculpture at the expense of the committee; and it was resolved, that in addition to the sculpture on the pediment, the interior should be decorated by a statue of our gracious Queen Victoria; and that inasmuch as the statue of the munificent founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, in the old Exchange, was destroyed by fire, a new one should be provided and placed in the niche of the tower over the great eastern entrance. Other suggestions for further decorations were referred to a sub-committee for consideration.

Hereafter, we shall illustrate the striking changes which have taken place upon this site during the past century; and, upon the completion of the New Exchange, we shall describe and figure its leading architectural details.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 2.

SPAIN.

Christina is once more in Madrid. The inhabitants received her with enthusiasm; her levee was well attended; at the theatre she was received with acclamations; in short, in the Spanish capital the Queen Mother is the idol of the day. The same men who drove her from Spain, the Minister who loaded her with the most violent calumnies, now hail her return, as the only person capable of saving the country from anarchy and disorder! Spaniards, in their hatred or their love, go to extremes. Christina is now their Providence; and to such an extent do they carry their adulation, that one of the most influential papers gravely relates "that when Espartero left Madrid to bombard Barcelona, a raven hovered over his head, from the palace of Buena Vista, as far as the Prado, and then, after having almost alighted upon him, suddenly disappeared; whereas, when the two Queens entered Madrid, on the 23rd, a dove entered their carriage, and was carried by Queen Isabella to her palace!"

Wait awhile. The struggle for power between Christina and Narvaez will soon commence. You may expect intrigue after intrigue, conspiracy following conspiracy, until—and be assured the day is not far distant—Spain will again be the scene of revolt and insurrection. With whom the victory will lie—either with the Queen Mother or the sanguinary military despot—it is difficult to say; it depends on the army, on the money that can be procured to pay the hired defenders of their country. At present, the army is decidedly in favour of Narvaez. His staff—his brilliant staff, as it is termed by the Madrid journals—on the entry of Christina into Madrid, was composed of Generals Sobihy, Pezuela, Cortinez, Piquero, Aspiroz, Balboa, Pigurac, three *aides-de-camp*, and a numerous body of officers of inferior rank; and yet Narvaez is far from being safe—his exile is not impossible!

We are told by the French telegraph, "that the most perfect tranquillity prevails in all parts of Spain." It is true, that Cartagena surrendered at discretion on the 25th of March, but many private letters I have seen from the Basque Provinces, Galicia, and other parts of Spain, are unanimous in stating that the greatest discontent reigns in every kingdom.

That old would-be Liberal, the Lafayette of Spain, Don Augustin Arguelles, —the Divino Arguelles, as he was called in the prosperous days of the Cortes of 1823—is no more; he died the middle of last month, and was buried at Madrid, on the 25th ult.; he was followed to the grave by an immense crowd of persons of every class, and there were not less than sixty carriages in the procession.

The tobacco contract has been accorded to M. Salamanca, for thirty-five millions of reals, about £350,000 more than was made by the Government when it kept the monopoly in its own hands.

M. de Lesseps, the celebrated French Consul-General at Barcelona, has quitted Spain for France. He arrived at Marseilles on the 28th ult.

The Duke de Rivas has been named Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

ITALY.

I have, in several of my last correspondences, kept you well informed as to the real state of affairs in Italy; the accounts now received from that part of Europe, bear out all that I have stated. It appears certain, that a band of sixty to eighty armed men made an attack upon Cosenza, in Calabria, which, though the chief town of the province, had no other garrison than an officer's guard of fifteen men. Whilst the Intendant was getting the National Guards under arms, this small troop kept the assailants in check, and in the struggle, four soldiers and the commanding officer, who was the son of the famous metaphysician, Baron Galuppi, were killed. The insurgents, who had also lost four men, fled on the coming up of the National Guards. Similar occurrences took place at the same time, in several other places, and amongst them, at San Giovanni, in the same province, when a Justice of Peace was killed. The Government having sent a large body of troops to Cosenza, order was restored. The news produced little effect at Naples, but the consequent arrests excited a great sensation. Amongst the persons taken into custody, are two nephews of General Pepe, an advocate,

named Rozelli, who held a public office, a son of Baron Poerio, and many other persons of rank and note.

The following is a copy of private correspondence received by one of our morning papers:—"Rome, March 20. The weather is beautiful in the extreme. The Chesterfield hounds meet regularly twice a week. The Campagna proves to be a good hunting country; foxes are only too numerous, but the scent lies well, and with a little more experience, the Chesterfield hounds will prove themselves an overmatch for any fox: the stopping of the numerous earths, is perhaps the most troublesome part of the sport, and will require another season, and a little more attention. It is but justice to Captain Langford, R.N., the master of the hunt, to say, that his polished manners and admirable temper in the field have gained him the respect of all classes. Prince Paskewitch and the Honourable Mr. St. Leger are both recovering from the effects of broken collar bones. We have had three days' races; the sport was good, and concluded with two steep chases, one for English, the other for Roman horses. The ground was three miles out the Porte Salara. The English one was won by the Hon. Mr. Villiers's Demon, owner riding, beating De Burgh's The Moor, Mr. Bertie Matthew's Doctor, and Captain Langford's mare, rode by Lord Compton. The Roman one was won by Prince Borghese's bay horse, rode by Mr. Hobson, who, notwithstanding two *spills*, managed to pick himself up, and came in first."

GERMANY.

Letters from Goritz to the 23d, state that the fever had not left the Duke of Angoulême, and that he was gradually losing strength. On the 21st was celebrated at Hanover the 85th birthday of Miss Caroline Marie Herschell, sister of the celebrated astronomer. She was visited by the King, the Prince, and Princess. Miss Herschell is a native of Hanover. She discovered two comets, and published several works, for which the Royal Astronomical Society of London awarded her the large golden medal.

The official returns of the receipt of the German Customs Union for 1843, are as follows:—Gross receipt of customs, duties of export, import, and transit, 25,665,000 thalers; being 2,767,000 more than in 1842.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the Chamber of Deputies decided, in opposition to the Minister of Finance, who declared that the adoption of the measure would occasion no less a falling off in the revenue than twelve millions of francs, that M. St. Priest's proposition for a reform in the postage of letters should be taken into consideration.

The semi-Conservative paper *La Presse* has the following curious article on the Customs Bill. After declaring that commercial treaties generally have been attended with disadvantageous results for France, it continues:—"This is particularly the case with the treaty of 1822, with the United States, and that of 1826, with England. The official tables show that in 1842, on a movement of 973,000 tons between France and Great Britain, the latter power conveyed 791,000 tons. On the total quantity between France and the United States, the American flag takes 94 per cent., leaving only 6 per cent for France. Such are the fruits of treaties. The evil would be less striking if the injury to our mercantile shipping were in some degree made up for by advantages in favour of our manufactures. But this is not the case. The last customs tables prove that England receives from us to the amount of 92,000,000 of products, and sends to us an amount of 112,000,000. As to the United States, the disproportion is still stronger. In 1842 they took only 43,000,000 worth from us, and sold for 135,000,000 millions in our markets. If we are not lucky in commercial treaties, it is prudent to abstain from them."

Count de Rayneval, the son of France's best diplomatist, has been named Chargé d'Affaires to the court of St. Petersburg, and left yesterday for Russia. The count is a young nobleman of first-rate talent; he lately married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of M. Bertin de Vaux, attached in a military capacity to the person of Louis Philippe. The mother of the present countess is a lady of great personal merit, and a patron of the fine arts.

Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the daughter of his Majesty Louis Philippe, was safely delivered on the 20th of a prince. He has been named by the King, Philippe Ferdinand Marie Auguste Raphaël.

The Opposition journal *La Commerce* was sold yesterday for 317,000 francs. At the sale of bulls at the veterinary school of Alfort, the bull Guardsman, born in England in 1842, was sold for 3000 francs, about £144.

Auber's last opera, "La Sirène," is a decided hit, and may be considered the best composition of this pleasing maestro, after "La Muette de Portici." The opera throughout is melodious, and filled with original melody; in short it is the best opera produced in France for many years. After the representation on Tuesday last the musicians of the orchestra went in a body and gave a serenade to Auber. This is the thirtieth opera written by Auber. I wish I could speak as favourably of Halévy's "Lazzarone,"—it is a complete failure. Several one act operas are in preparation, but, from common report, they possess no extraordinary merit. Mademoiselle Lola Montes, so celebrated for her exploits with the Prussian and Russian police, debuted as a dancer at the Grand Opera with but little success. She is not to be compared to the sisters Dumilâtre. Madame Stoltz, the prima donna of the Grand Opera, has obtained a legal separation from her husband, M. Lescuyer.

The Italian Opera closed on Saturday, after rather a prosperous season, chiefly owing to "Don Pasquale," "Maria de Rohan" (performed ten times), "Otello," "Puritani," and the "Barber of Seville." Mademoiselle Brambilla, the favourite of the season, was warmly cheered on her last representation. Brambilla does not quit Paris for Italy, as reported by those jealous of her appearance in England. This lady has received most pressing invitations from the first families of rank to remain in France.

Mademoiselle Nesser left last week for Milan. She is replaced by Madame Mancara, a lady possessing a most powerful voice. Ernst, the celebrated violinist, quitted Paris on Saturday for London. I believe he is engaged for the Manchester Festival.

The Emperor of Austria has accorded to musical composers the property of copyright. A piece in five or three acts, 10 per cent. on the net receipt, 6 per cent. on two acts, and 3 per cent. on one act operas. The King of Prussia has, so I am informed, given the same boon to Prussian composers.

Report speaks well of a celebrated violinist in St. Petersburg, named Alexis Lwof, a colonel in the Russian army, and lately appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

Vieuxtemps and his sister reached Mexico on the 1st of February, preceded by Madame Damoreau and M. Artot.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, Captain G. Wilson, arrived on Tuesday from Gibraltar, &c., bringing the Malta and Peninsular Mails.

Her dates of departure are as follow: From Gibraltar, March 23; Cadiz, March 24; Lisbon, March 27; Oporto, March, 28; Vigo, March 28.

Ships of War lying at Gibraltar.—Her Majesty's ships Malabar and Scout, and steamer Locust; and the United States corvette Fairfield. At Lisbon.—Her Majesty's ships Albion and Vernon; the French steamer Gomer, and the brig Volage.

Vessel passed off the coast of Portugal, five leagues south of the Berlings, the Montrose, steering to the southward, on the 27th of March.

Specie on Board.—Three packages. List of Passengers.—Mr. E. Desalles, Mr. A. Lacoste, Mr. C. Relsell, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. R. T. Duarte, and Mr. J. Montgomery.

The Great Liverpool steam-ship, Capt. M'Leod, left the river the same afternoon with about 40 passengers and a quantity of merchandise. She also took out the usual mails. The Royal Mail Packet Company's steam-ship Tay, Capt. Hayden, left on Wednesday for the West India Islands, taking out the mails, 40 passengers, and a large quantity of quail-silver. The Rainbow emigrant ship also left early in the morning. She has upwards of 200 steerage and 15 cabin passengers, and will touch at Plymouth for more. The emigrants are principally mechanics, and of decent, respectable appearance. Many of them have large families. They appear very happy, and do not seem to feel leaving the shores of Old England, other than the natural regret of parting from their friends and relatives.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—On the 14th instant the Porte made an official communication to the English and French embassies, of the resolution to which the Divan had come on the subject of the future fulfilment of its religious laws, which resolution was sanctioned by the approval of the Sultan. The Porte has expressed its willingness to enter into the strongest verbal engagement, that it will in future avoid the execution of its law against apostates; whilst it has positively and unequivocally refused to abrogate a decree, received by the whole Mussulman people as one of divine origin. It is stated that this reply not being satisfactory to the ambassadors, was refused, and that the Turks are now reconsidering it, in the hope of being able to discover some mode of dressing up the self same determination in a shape more suitable to the instructions of their Excellencies.

MARCH 18.—The great dispute between the Western Powers and the Porte, is in the fair way of an amicable adjustment. Apart of the arrangement is, it is stated, to be the resignation of Riza Pasha and all his partisans now at the head of the government. With a new ministry to their taste, there can be no doubt that the ambassadors could accommodate matters without exposing the office, throne, and empire, to subversion by indirect abrogation of the Mussulman laws. The spirit of fanaticism, which seemed to have been extinguished in the time of Mahmoud, is now become fiercer than ever. Almost simultaneously, in different parts of the empire, attempts have been made to force the rayahs to embrace Islamism—at Ghinstendel, at Brousa, at Adrianople, and latterly in Constantinople itself. In every instance the friends of the unfortunate victims of this tyrannical zeal have applied for aid to the British ambassador. The following are the particulars of an occurrence which took place in Constantinople, and which during the past week created much interest:—An Armenian, a servant in the house of one Shekir Bey, had on only eight years of age. The child having been kicked by one of the bey's horses, and severely wounded, was taken into the harem to receive medical assistance. After some days the father applied to see his son, but was told that his request could not be granted, as the boy, having become a Mussulman, no longer owed any duty to Christian parents. The Armenian, overcome with grief at the prospect of being thus robbed of his child, applied to the Patriarch, who proceeded to lay the case before the council, and claim redress. Fethi Ahmed Pacha, the president, was unfavourable to the violent course which had been adopted by Shekir Bey, on the ground that the boy was not yet old enough to have any opinion in matters of religion. A pacha present, however, declared him to have arrived at the age of discretion, which he proceeded to prove by the following ingenious and conclusive test. Placing the boy before him, he drew a knife and made a feint to stab him. The convert, instead of catching hold of the blade, immediately started back. "God is great," said the pacha, "the boy who is able to understand the virtues of a knife, can also comprehend the truths of Mohammedanism, and therefore must not be

abandoned to the Giaour." The unfortunate man, thus robbed of his child by the humane and sagacious verdict of the pacha, prayed the intervention of Sir S. Canning, who seized the opportunity of again addressing a most serious and urgent remonstrance to the Porte.

There cannot be a doubt but that this step will procure the immediate restoration of the child thus unlawfully detained by Shekir, although it is to be regretted that the British Ambassador has been thus ostentatiously placed in the position of protector of the rayahs of the Sultan. It is thought that Austria is about to join with Russia in opposing the policy of England and France. The adherence of Prussia to the views of the latter is highly commendable—the more so when we consider the close relation which exists between that power and Russia, as it shows that with her the dictates of humanity have more influence than the prospects of political advantage which might result from acting in unison with her northern neighbour and ally.

AMERICA.

The New York packet-ship *Virginian*, Captain Allen, arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening with dates to the 11th inst., her day of sailing from New York. The President has appointed the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to fill the office of Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Upshur, and the appointment has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—The Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives on Saturday, makes an important change in the principles of the present tariff. The average duty of the present tariff upon dutiable articles is 35.85 per cent. The new Bill proposes that the maximum duty shall be thirty per cent. until September, 1845, and thereafter twenty-five per cent. The duties to be valued on the cost and charges at the place of exportation, and that the duties not fixed by this bill shall remain as under the present tariff.

CANADA.—PUBLIC WORKS.—Montreal papers state that the labours on the public works along the St. Lawrence from Cornwall to the Rapids, have been resumed, and that great numbers of workmen are engaged in completing the excavations. The board has decided to build a portion of the canal by raising embankments upon the surface, instead of cutting a channel through the soil. This seems at first sight an unwise decision, as artificial embankments of that sort must be seriously affected by the severe frosts of the Canadian winters, and will also be liable to injury from the rapidity of the current. The entire chain of works in which the Provincial Government has engaged will involve them in a debt of £3,000,000.

MEXICO.—Arrivals at New Orleans bring intelligence that the Mexican Government has approved of the arrangement made by their Minister in London, so that all difficulties with England will be arranged. Mr. Bankhead, the new British Minister, had not arrived. The February instalment of the indemnity to United States, has been paid. The Vincennes was waiting to bring General Thompson home.

TEXAS.—The steamer *Neptune* arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., from Galveston, bringing Texas papers to the 24th ult. The news is unimportant. The birthday of Washington was celebrated with great spirit at Galveston and at Houston.

There is some "talk" in the papers, but little more. The Senate of Texas, before its adjournment, passed a resolution complimentary to President Houston, the vote standing eight to four. A similar resolution was lost in the House of Representatives, by a vote of twenty to nineteen.

Congress has passed a bill directing that Commodore Moore shall be tried by a court-martial composed of militia officers. The Major-General of the Militia is to preside, and the other officers are to be selected by the Secretary of War and Navy from the Brigadier-General and officers of inferior grade, above the rank of captain. The papers call it in derision an amphibious court, and think it will never convene.

Captain Hays, at the head of a company of mounted rangers, has gone to Bexar, to disperse the marauders in that section.

A Mr. Wybrant, who resides on St. Joseph's Island, lately found two cabin doors of a vessel, that were washed on shore by the waves, and from the resemblance they bear to the cabin doors of the San Antonio, there can be little doubt they are from the wreck of that ill-fated vessel. The San Antonio was seen off Aransas the day before the gale came up in September, 1842, and it is not improbable she went down a few leagues from that harbour.

President Houston has ordered the Treasury to be closed for sixty days, and no Exchequer-bills are to be issued from the department during this period.

The small-pox has made its appearance in Austin county.

The colony in the Cross Timbers is rapidly increasing and extending. The correspondence between Captains Elliott, British Chargé d'Affaires, and Anson Jones, Secretary of State, relative to the Empresario claims, is published in the *Houston Democrat*. Mr. Jones has shown the want of validity in those claims.

Captain Todd, who is bearer of despatches to our Government at Washington, came passenger in the *Neptune*.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news of the present month is singularly unimportant, the most remarkable event being the addition of ten men to each company of all the Bengal and Bombay Native Infantry Regiments, with the exception of some fifteen not reduced, since the augmentation of a like amount made by Lord Auckland in January, 1842. Letters of the 18th February, from Gwalior, describe everything as being peaceful. Loodianah letters of the 18th, speak of the unhappy spirit still prevailing amongst the troops; the report contained in the *Delhi Gazette*, of the threatened encroachment of the Sheikhs, must be unfounded. There seems no intention, for the present, of our meddling with the affairs of the Punjab. In Scinde matters begin to assume a more auspicious aspect than heretofore, in so far as the pacification of the country and health of the troops is concerned. That the conquest will be a source of heavy annual outlay to the state is beyond all doubt. This is virtually admitted by the Governor-General himself, in his intimation that the army is to be increased, and of Sir Charles Napier, who refuses to diminish his force beneath the strength of 15,000 men. Sir Charles Napier is evidently popular in the army as a fighting man; he is brave, kind hearted, and indulgent to those under him. But he is characterised by true Irish love of a row, and indifference to the loss of human life. Sir Charles Napier, the moment he finds matters not going exactly to his wish, flies at the throats of the Scindians. Last month it was mentioned that he was about to proceed from Kurrachee to Sukkur, with a strong detachment of European and Native Infantry, to see if he could not get somebody to fight somewhere about something. His mortification appears to have been extreme, when assured by the Politicals that really no one was disposed to come into the field to meet him, and that unless he removed his army beyond the mountains, he had no chance of so much as seeing an enemy.

The Hon. Mr. Anderson, who acted as Governor of Bombay from April, 1841, to June, 1842, has returned to England by the present steamer—he has been for five years senior member of Council, and leaves amidst the unmingled regrets of all who knew him. Mr. Read is, by the vacancy thus occurred, admitted into Council.

SCINDE.—Our last intelligence from Scinde is contained in a letter from Kurrachee of the 22d ult. The occurrences of the month are scarcely sufficiently conspicuous or connected to furnish subject for a narrative. Sir C. Napier appears to have abandoned the project of an expedition to the northward; matters indeed are so tranquil at present along the frontier beyond Sukkur, that there is really no enemy to encounter, and to go into the desert or amongst the hills in quest of one, is too arduous a feat with the hot weather at hand. H.M.'s 56th is under orders to proceed to Hyderabad on the 1st March (this day), but this is apparently for the purpose of permitting further reliefs. The medical committee, formerly appointed to report on the means of improving the salubrity of the cantonments around Hyderabad, have adopted a more cheering view of matters than might have been anticipated. That the malaria is chiefly occasioned by the inundation appears unquestionable; but much of the sickness recently experienced seems to have arisen from the watering of the fields by canals for the purpose of irrigation, which can without trouble be put a stop to, provided we are willing to purchase health for our men at the expense of the fertility of the soil. At Sukkur matters are much more unpropitious than within the Delta, and there our troops have almost equally suffered, however protected. H.M.'s 13th reached camp two months since in the highest condition as to health and efficiency, but were attacked in numbers immediately on their arrival, and of the earliest sufferers several have died. Sir R. Sale, whose health stood out all the toils of Cabul and hardships of Jelallabad, has become ill, and will, it is feared, require to quit his regiment for the present. Some idea of the effects of the recent sickness on the constitutions of the men may be gathered from the fact that out of a detachment of forty-five Europeans and one hundred and fifty natives proceeding up the river, thirty of the former and eighty-two of the latter died before reaching Ferozepore. Precisely one-half of the European artillery left their bones at Sukkur, the survivors being in all likelihood, destined never again to share in active service. Her Majesty's 28th, now at Poonah, continues to suffer almost as much as ever in the delicious climate of the Deccan, from the effects of the poison damps of the Indus. Though this state of matters is of unfrequent occurrence, and was on the present occasion wholly unexpected, officers best acquainted with the climate are of opinion that visitations similar to that which has just been experienced may be looked for periodically as heretofore, at intervals of from five to nine years. Our posts beyond the river—Sukkur, Shikarpore, Larkhanah, &c.—will, on such occasions, be placed at the mercy of the hill men, who cherish blood feuds with religious fervency from generation to generation. The Bombay Government are said to have memorialised the Court of Directors for a large addition to their army. The cost of the troops now on the Indus amounts to about a million sterling annually, the entire revenues of the Amers to about half of this—our share usually to less than a quarter of a million. The Indian army was, in the latter years of Lord Auckland's rule, increased by 50,000 men on account of the operations in Afghanistan and China. It was ordered to be reduced in February, 1843, by about 18,000; so that it is now stronger by 32,000 men than it was before our recent war policy began. It was found strong enough for everything but foreign war, and so it would again were we to keep within our own territories. The 2nd and 4th troops of the 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, the 15th, 34th, and 63rd Regiments of Native Infantry, are still under orders for Scinde, but whether they are actually to proceed there appears to be a matter of doubt. The 64th having become mutinous, and positively refused to proceed to Scinde, their destination was altered, and they were ordered for Benares instead—one of the best stations in India. The 34th, now at Ferozepore, were destined to take the place of the 64th, and equally declined to proceed unless on their own terms. Letters from Loodianah of the 17th state, that the troops there had become mutinous at the thoughts of service in Scinde, and occasioned much

tribulation at the station; and, finally, the whole of the regiments on their way downwards have been halted on their march towards Sukkur, until the matter could receive more mature consideration. Half the Bombay army being occupied on the Indus, and the troops not employed on foreign service being barely sufficient for the duties of the Presidency, the Madras government was applied to. The 47th regiment, under orders for Mouleim, was dispatched for service in Scinde; but it was found advisable to alter their destination; they were landed at Bombay, and misunderstandings of a grave description which broke out amongst them are at present under investigation. The Madras 20th N.I. having been ordered to proceed from Belgaum to Surat in the Bombay Presidency, were suddenly countermanded when two days on their march. The 16th of her Majesty's Native Infantry was put in orders in their place, when a government order directed both to remain where they were. If it is intended to keep Scinde with Bombay troops, an augmentation of from 5000 to 10,000 men must immediately be made in the army of the Western Presidency, at present less than 30,000 strong.

CABUL.—The news from this part of Central Asia affords much matter for speculation. It extends to the 9th January. We find from our letters direct from that place, that the acquisition of Khiva by the Ameer of Bokhara is spoken of as a *fait accompli*. It appears certain that Dost Mahomed and his son are actively engaged in secret intrigues with Sultan Mahomed at Lahore, and Peer Mahomed at Peshawur, but do not yet consider themselves in a condition to quit Cabul for the purpose of invading the trans-Indian possessions of the Sikhs, and which it has been for months expected they would do with as little delay as possible. But the imprisonment at large of Sultan Mahomed, the brother of the Dost at Lahore, with all his family, is apparently a stumbling block in their way, which is not easily got over, as it is probable that the moment Dost Mahomed appeared as an enemy on the east of the Khyber, the life of Sultan Mahomed would be sacrificed by the Sikhs in their present state of anarchy.

LAHORE.—Now that the eyes of the public of India have been withdrawn from the late conflicts and arrangements at Gwalior, they are again naturally directed to the Punjab, where dissension and disorder are in the ascendant in every part of the country. The brother Rajahs of Jumbog, Goolab Singh, and Suchet Singh, after plundering the royal treasury, during their short visit to the capital, of almost all it contained, and then retiring to their mountain fastnesses, have shown no sign of interfering in the Government, but are quietly preparing themselves for the time when the powerful empire of Runjeet Singh shall fall to pieces, and they will have the long-coveted opportunity of declaring themselves independent of the throne of Lahore. A victory over Futeh Khan Tawana, in the trans-Indian province of Tank, had been confirmed, and a brother of that chief himself taken prisoner in an attempt to pass over to Mooltan, whither he was sent to obtain aid from Dewan Sawun Mull. Payments to a large amount had been made to the troops at Peshawur, no doubt to prevent the chance of their following the mischievous example of the Ram Gai Battalion; and for the time a lull has taken place, but how long it will last, and what may be its result, it is impossible to say. Heera Singh is continuing immense military preparations, tending, it is firmly believed, to resist an aggression on our part, of which he is in daily fear. As signs of coming events, and of the intention of Lord Ellenborough to return to the Upper Provinces, to carry out his plans in regard to the Punjab, it is stated that the Body Guard will remain at Benares during the approaching hot season, and that the marching establishment of the Governor-General's camp, has, as was the case on his lordship's return to the capital last year, been directed to be kept up in a state of preparation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Considerable mystery attaches to the movements of the Governor General, who was expected in Calcutta about the 26th of February—the second anniversary of the day of his advent to India, which he was said to be desirous of solemnising at the seat of government. He had left his secretaries behind him, and as no official notification had been made of his departure from the north-west, it was supposed likely that he might speedily return to watch from the latter side the Sulej affairs of the Punjab. The eyes of the good folks of Calcutta have this month, for the first time, been gratified with the arrival and departure of a couple of Suez steamers. The Hindostan left on the 13th, with 103 passengers on board—she took the ground when well down the river, but after some delay was got off again without damage: the Bentinck reached from Suez on the 18th, after a beautiful run of 24 days. She brought with her 41 passengers. Singularly enough the number of letters and newspapers to and from Bombay appears as yet in no way to be diminished by the amount sent by the Calcutta steamers. A shock of earthquake was experienced at Trincomalee on Feb. 12; it seems to have occasioned little or no damage. The Nawab of Surat has sent home a memorial by the present steamer claiming from the Court of Directors the restoration of an annuity of £15,000 a year guaranteed to the grandfather of his wife, his heirs, and successors, by treaty with the British government of 1800, in lieu of the government and revenues of Surat then made over to us on threat of violence. The suspension of payment took place on the death of the late Nawab, the last of the male line of the royal house—the treaty being understood to include both males and females. We are bound not to pass over in silence the loss which our society has sustained in the death of Mr. Sutherland, late Secretary to the Law Commission.

BOMBAY LOCAL.—A subscription is now on foot, and is filling up rapidly, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Eldred Pottinger. The brass guns in the desert betwixt Cutch and Scinde are being broken up in small pieces, and sent to the Presidency on bullocks, to furnish metal for the column to be erected by Government at Bombay, in honour of the victory of Mecanee. A subscription has been opened to receive money to assist in the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, now believed to be alive in Bokhara.

The London mail of the 6th January reached Bombay on Sunday morning, February 11, per Victoria steamer. This was the largest mail which has ever reached Bombay—amounting to 37,396 letters and 44,667 papers. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bentinck reached Point de Galle from Aden on the 10th, Madras on the 14th, and Calcutta on the 18th of February, with dates from England to the 6th of January; but through some unexplained cause the heavy mails for those places, instead of being sent on direct by her, were as usual forwarded to Bombay! The Bombay express, with the first portion of the overland mail, reached Madras on the 16th, and Calcutta on the 19th. The Bentinck made the distance from Calcutta to Suez, and *vice versa*, in the shortest space of time on record. The number of deaths which occurred on the island of Bombay during the month of January was 1100—252 of which were from cholera, which disease seems to have settled down into one of the ordinary maladies of the place. Her Majesty's ship Thalia, 42 guns, Captain Charles Hope, got under weigh on Thursday afternoon, the 15th, for New South Wales and the Pacific station; but got on shore on the Prongs shoal off the lighthouse. As it was young flood she was got off in about ten minutes, but Captain Hope thought it advisable to return and take up an outside berth until the ship's bottom was examined. On examination it was found that there was no reason to suppose any damage had been sustained beyond the false keel being rubbed in some places. The vessel proceeded on her voyage on the morning of Sunday the 18th.

CHINA.

The accounts from China are down this month to December 24th, but there is scarcely anything worth noticing. Business in Canton had, however, considerably improved; but in the article of opium both here and at other places, hardly any sale had been effected, but at considerable loss to the holders.

The ratification to the supplementary treaty had been received from the Emperor, and Captain Brooke of the 55th Regiment, was on his way with it and other despatches for the home Government.

The sickness at Hong Kong has become almost extinct; and the wives of the soldiers are said to have suffered more severely during its prevalence than the men themselves, from carelessness on their part, and the want of proper shelter. At Shanghai, trade continued dull, owing to some very partial restrictions imposed by the Emperor on the Customs department, a subject which was about to be brought to the attention of Sir H. Pottinger.

The Cornwallis, transport, from England, had safely arrived at Hong Kong with the recruits and officers for the 98th Regiment. Major-General d'Agulaz, Commander of the Forces, in succession to Lord Saltoun.

The massacre of the Bishops Jibert, Messrs. Chastan and Manban, with seventy Christians, all Roman Catholics, at Corea, is confirmed by the *Friend of China*. The same paper adds, that in addition to the above, who were all beheaded, one hundred and eighty other Christians were put to death by strangulation.

After the battle of Gwalior it was discovered that two Europeans had deserted to the enemy; they avoided the ignominious death that awaited them, by falling at the guns they were serving.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house met at five o'clock. The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Annual Indemnity Bill were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The Earl of Ripon stated, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, that troops had been sent from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to New Zealand to aid in its protection. At the same time the Government felt that great inconvenience attended the moving of troops from one colony to another, and considered that New Zealand, as it had the power by law to levy militia or constabulary, ought to provide for its own security.

The Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table the supplementary treaty with China, containing the regulations for the conduct of our trade, and, in doing so, remarked that the northern parts of China were now open to British commerce, and, he was happy to say, with every appearance of the most extensive and successful trade—a trade that was carried on with the greatest good feeling on the part of the people of the country, and with the best feelings towards her Majesty's subjects. Lord Aberdeen also paid a high tribute to the various services performed by Sir Henry Pottinger.

Lord Beaumont called attention to the state of our commercial relations with the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of showing that our commerce, as regulated under the convention of 1838, had suffered greatly by a subsequent treaty entered into between Turkey and Russia, by which Russian merchants were placed on a much more favourable footing than ours.—The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that if Russia was really placed on a more advantageous footing than us, we were entitled, by the first article of the treaty, to be put on the same footing; but not one of our consuls recommended us to seek such a favour. In fact, instructions had been recently sent to the Russian Minister at Constantinople to negotiate a treaty of commerce for Russia accepting the basis of the British treaty of commerce, and the Government here hoped that negotiation would soon be brought to a successful issue.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a third time and passed, after renewed

protestations against the retention of the Diocesan Courts by Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell.

The International Copyright Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock. Captain Harris took the oath and his seat for the borough of Christchurch. Mr. CORDEN gave notice, for after Easter, to move for a select committee to inquire into the effect of protective duties upon the national revenues.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that Government had entered into communications with the different powers having territories on the coast of the Mediterranean, with the object of inducing them to shorten the time of quarantine, and there was every prospect that those powers would consent to a more limited period.

In answer to Dr. Bowring, Mr. MANNERS SUTTON stated that the Government had not yet decided whether they should introduce a measure on the subject of turnpikes, confining it to South Wales, or whether they should extend it to the whole principality.

Mr. BORTHWICK postponed till after Easter his motion, which stood for this evening, on the subject of the convocation of the clergy.

Lord ELIOT moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the registration and qualification of parliamentary electors in Ireland. By this bill it is proposed to introduce the system of registration established in England, with some modifications, giving to the Lord Lieutenant the power of dividing the counties into polling districts, in each of which the returning barrister shall hold an annual court, granting an appeal from the decision of the poll to one day for boroughs and to two days for counties. It is likewise proposed to place on the new register those persons who are on the present register, exempting them from liability to challenge during the remainder of the term for which the old register would have lasted. With respect to qualifications, the bill proposed to establish the solvent tenant test, requiring that there shall be a clear yearly value over and above all rents and charges of £10. The effect of the application of this test, it is computed by the Government, will be to decrease by 25,000 the present county constituency. To compensate for this decrease the bill proposes to grant to all occupiers who are rated to the relief of the poor in the sum of £30, the right of voting. The effect of this franchise will, it is computed by Government, be to add 55,000 voters to the new registry—thus, after deducting the 25,000 struck off by the solvent tenant test, increasing the county constituency by 30,000. The bill also proposes to grant to the possessors of freeholds or leases for lives renewable for ever, of the clear yearly value of £5, the right of voting; and this with the intent of encouraging the creation of a class of yeomen, or small independent proprietors, of which few exist at present in Ireland. The bill likewise proposes to dispense with the necessity of actual occupation in cases of freeholds and leaseholds of the clear value of £10. With respect to the qualification of voters for towns, the only alteration proposed by the bill is to substitute for the numerous rates and taxes which the voter is now obliged to pay, the following, viz., the town rate for lighting, paving, &c., the poor rate; the borough rate, and the police rate.

Lord ELIOT also moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Irish Municipal Corporation Act. By this bill it is proposed to extend to Ireland the provisions of the English Municipal Registration Bill, and to give the right of voting to every inhabitant household who shall have occupied for the space of three years, who during that time have been rated to the relief of the poor, and who hath paid his rates and taxes. The bill also proposes to limit the rates and taxes necessary for the municipal franchise to those necessary for the right of voting for members of Parliament.—Mr. M. O'FERRALL objected to the £30 occupation franchise as one which would be greatly under the influence of the landlords, and thought the new £5 freehold franchise should be extended to 40s. freeholders. He approved generally of the principles of the measure, with the exception of the £30 occupancy, and his chief regret was that the Government did not carry out their views to a sufficient extent.—Mr. SHAW believed the unwillingness to register at all in Ireland, in consequence of the system of agitation carried on there, was the cause of the limited constituency; and whether there was a £30 or a £50 qualification, it would have but little practical influence on the number of Irish voters.—Lord J. RUSSELL considered the £30 occupancy franchise as very objectionable, for however fairly such a franchise might work in England, where the tenantry usually gave their votes willingly to their landlords, it would not very differently in Ireland, where the tenants are usually opposed in politics to their landlords. The noble lord also was of opinion that the £5 freehold franchise should be extended to 40s. freeholders in fee. Generally, he wished the bill had been more satisfactory.—Sir R. PEEL further explained that it was proposed to permit joint-tenants in Ireland to exercise the right of voting, as in England. The £5 freehold franchise had been chosen in order to obtain a more respectable class of voters than a 40s. freehold would give, and also to avoid tempting the landed proprietor to split his property into small fees, thereby making the franchise a dependent one upon himself. The right hon. baronet said this measure had been brought forward with the intention of fulfilling the declaration made on the part of her Majesty's Government. They were most unwilling to introduce so exclusive a franchise as should neutralise the opinions and wishes of independent men, whilst they desired to enlarge it sufficiently to render it an efficient organ of free public opinion. He expressed his hope that hon. gentlemen would take time for considering the measure, and for weighing the information to which they would have access, and not deprive themselves, by precipitate declarations in this stage of the bill, of coming ultimately to a satisfactory settlement of this very important question. After remarks by several hon. members, leave was given to bring in the two bills.

On going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL asked the Government whether they proposed to appoint a permanent presiding judge to the committee of privy council, and whether there was any truth in the statement that had been made, that the permanent presidency of that tribunal had been offered to a certain very eminent person (Lord Brougham and Vaux).—Sir R. PEEL replied that, when the bill appointing the permanent president of the committee of privy council came down, if ever it should, from the other house, he should then give his opinion upon its expediency. With respect to the offer said to have been made to Lord Brougham, Sir R. PEEL said, "It was not contemplated at the time that offer was made that there should be any annexation of salary to the office. It certainly was proposed to the noble and learned lord, who has devoted a great portion of his time to the judicial committee, that he should undertake the duties of a permanent judge;—and the proposal was made under the impression at the time that the house had the power, without applying to Parliament at all, to appoint any judge except in a case where salary was included, but the noble and learned lord, though perfectly willing to give his time, thought many inconveniences would arise from such a course, and he declined the proposal which had been made to him. He has accordingly proposed his own measure. That measure has been referred to a committee, including several of the highest authorities; but I can assure the noble lord that it is a measure with respect to which the Government retains to itself a perfect right to exercise its discretion."—Mr. R. YORKE thought that the whole affair was a scandalous and indefensible job.

The house went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to. Lord G. SOMERSET obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the jurisdiction of the county court of the county palatine of Lancaster. The noble lord also obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the jurisdiction of the chancery court of the county palatine of the county of Lancaster.

On the motion of the Earl of LINCOLN, leave was given to bring in a bill to prevent the damages by fire to property.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, and the Annual Indemnity Bills.

Lord MONTAGUE brought in a bill to alter the law relating to forestalling markets in Ireland, which was read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL brought in a bill to suspend punishment, in cases of misdemeanour, from which appeals on writ of error are made, until the Court of Appeals shall express its decision—the bill to take effect from the 1st of August next. It was read a first time.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, their lordships adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four o'clock, and having returned from the House of Lords, after hearing the royal assent given to a number of bills by commission, the Pulteney Town Harbour Improvement Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Sir R. PEEL moved the adjournment of the house, from its rising, to Monday, the 15th inst. In doing so, the right honourable baronet said that on that evening he proposed to move the second reading of the Irish Franchise Bill, to which he hoped there would be no objection, as it was desirable the bill should pass before June. The discussion on the principle of the bill might be taken upon going into committee. Lord J. RUSSELL had himself no objection to allow the second reading of the Irish Franchise Bill to be had on the 15th; but he would not answer for the course which the Irish members might take. The noble lord then turned to naval matters, and having remarked that large supplies for men and money had been voted for our fleets, and having mentioned a rumour which had got afloat that the naval force in the Mediterranean was to be very much reduced, he expressed his opinion that such reduction would not be in accordance with the general policy of this country. Considering the many causes of alarm which existed among the States having possessions along the shores of the Mediterranean, an adequate naval force to maintain the British interests should be maintained in that sea.—Sir R. PEEL understood that the sound constitutional principle was to leave the appropriation of the naval forces voted by Parliament to the discretion of the Executive. The Government thought it right to have a number of vessels exercising in the channel, and eight sail of the line there would be just as available as if they were stationed anywhere else, in case of emergency.

"The noble lord," added the Premier, "has great confidence—no doubt very great confidence, in his own judgment; perhaps he is prepared to take the command of the channel fleet himself?" This reference to the Rev. Sidney Smith's celebrated description of his lordship's character caused loud laughter, in which Lord J. Russell himself heartily joined.—After a few words from Lord PALMERSTON, the motion of adjournment was agreed to.

Sir R. PEEL, at the request of Mr. WYSE, said he should take the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill on Friday, the 19th, instead of Monday, the 15th, as he had previously intimated.

In answer to Mr. Ewart, Sir R. PEEL said it was not the intention of Government at present to introduce any measure for the purpose of consolidating into one code the criminal laws of this country.

Mr. ELPINSTONE postponed his motion relative to the probate duty.

Sir R. PEEL laid on the table the treaty entered into with China, and paid a high compliment to Sir Henry Pottinger for his various services.—Mr. HUMZ

requested the Government to give a fac-simile of the Chinese treaty, with an English translation. The hon. member's reason for this request was that the Chinese writing and signatures would be very acceptable to the public as a matter of curiosity.—Sir R. PEEL begged to ask if the hon. member made a motion? and if so, was it seconded by a gentleman who knew the Chinese language?—Mr. HASTIE, whose observations were not distinctly heard in the gallery, but excited much laughter in the house, was understood to say, that if a motion were made, he would second it, although he did not profess to understand the Chinese language.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was brought down from the Lords, and read a first time.

Mr. GLADSTONE obtained leave to bring in a bill, allowing private persons associating in partnership to sue and be sued as a firm.

Mr. WYSE moved for returns connected with the Dublin jury list, and containing the corrections and notes made upon the list by the Recorder.—Mr. SHAW objected to any such return being called for by the House of Commons, as unusual and unconstitutional, though he had no objection to permit the hon. member, as an act of courtesy, to see his judicial notes on this matter.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not think the calling for the present returns sufficiently founded, but he denied that, because Mr. Shaw was a judge, he was therefore above the authority of the House of Commons.—Sir R. PEEL, with characteristic caution, said:—"I do not think it wise to attempt to define by debate on a motion what are the powers of this house. They must very much depend upon the nature of the case. I think it very improbable that the house would ever call for the notes of a judge, i. e., the private memoranda which a judge makes for his own assistance, and to enable him to form a judgment; but though improbable, I will not say it is a case which cannot arise, but it certainly must be a very unusual case indeed which would induce the house to demand it. The honourable gentleman may surely be satisfied with the list as originally returned, and as finally corrected. Neither notes nor correspondence ought to be granted."—The return, without the learned Recorder's notes or corrections, was ordered.

Sir R. PEEL moved that the select committee on controverted elections should consist of sixteen members, and that Lord Ashley should be added to the committee.—Agreed to.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, which was received.

After which the other orders of the day were disposed of, and, at seven o'clock the house adjourned to Monday, the 15th instant.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon a fatal accident occurred on the above line to an under guard, named Nunn. The poor fellow was proceeding with the up-train from Dover to London, and while passing under one of the arches at the Maidstone-road Station, he got up, and his head came in contact with the arch, and he was instantly killed. On reaching the next station, his mate discovered him lying on the carriage where he had previously sat, his head being literally smashed to pieces. The poor fellow was married, and was a remarkably sober and steady man.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF CAPT. ROBINSON.—On Saturday morning, the family of Captain Robinson, of the East India Company's service, residing at 22 Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, was thrown into great affliction by his attempting self-destruction. The captain has lately arrived from abroad in a state of great despondency, owing to the loss of his vessel at sea. On Saturday morning he was discovered in his bedroom with his throat cut by a piece of glass bottle. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday information was given of a robbery committed at the residence of Major Shadwell Clarke, Brompton-grove. The property stolen consisted of several dozens of silver spoons and forks of various sizes, two salt cellars, a mustard pot and spoon, and silver tea pot, the spoons all with fluted handles, and engraved with crest, "A falcon with extended wings and an ear of wheat in its beak;" also a plated coffee pot, fish slice, table and dessert forks, bread basket, candlesticks, &c., and a small gold Geneva watch, three gold rings, and diamond bracelet, a suite of silver, including earrings, bracelet, brooch, and other articles.—On the same day, Charles Martelli, Esq., of 19, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, was robbed of a quantity of plate, consisting of silver table and dessert spoons and forks, a round silver waiter, a silver tea pot, old-fashioned and shell pattern; a sauce ladle, sugar tongs, and other articles. The waiter was engraved in the centre with coat of arms, "A martello tower supported by two lions," and some of the spoons with crest, "A demi-lion with a hammer in the paw."

FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the factory of Mr. Crossley, soap-manufacturer, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel. Engines soon arrived, but although a plentiful and ready supply of water was obtained, in less than half an hour the whole contents of the scented and fine soap departments were destroyed. The firemen with great difficulty saved the upper part of the house. Adjoining was a lodging-house for poor travellers, many of whom rendered every assistance in endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon, by the branch railway from Swindon (on the Great Western Railway) to Cirencester, Cheltenham, and Gloucester. The stoker, while engaged in his occupation, suddenly fell from his stage, either from losing his balance or in consequence of some sudden fit. The body was found on the line, with the head completely crushed and the arms broken in many places, and in a most dreadful manner. The wheels of the whole train passed over him after he fell. Of course he was quite dead, and his death must have been instantaneous, from the extensive injuries he had received. A conductor was left behind to take care of the body. The poor man has left a wife and three children, thus suddenly bereaved of their support. The fatal accident happened within three miles of Hishome.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Tuesday afternoon great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Gravel-lane, Southwark, by a report that a woman, named Sycamore, had been barbarously treated by a man, in Silver-street, Gravel-lane. It appeared that the wretched woman, who had been separated from her husband for the last fourteen years, resided in a miserable apartment, situate in the attic story of the above house. About half-past four o'clock the neighbours were alarmed by her cries for assistance, and, on a number of persons rushing up stairs, they discovered the poor woman lying on the floor in a state of insensibility, having been beaten in so dreadful a manner all over her body that she was scarcely perceptible. The police were immediately called; but during the interval her paramour had contrived to escape observation. He was discovered, however, in the roof of an adjoining house, when a scuffle ensued between him and the police before they were enabled to secure him. They eventually succeeded, and he was conveyed to the station-house in Southwark Bridge-road. It appears that the unfortunate woman has long been the victim of this man's brutality. On being conveyed to the hospital, it was found that her head and body presented one contused mass of bruises, evidently produced by the blows of a blunt weapon, supposed to be a poker which was found in the room nearly bent double.

BATTLE EXTRAORDINARY.

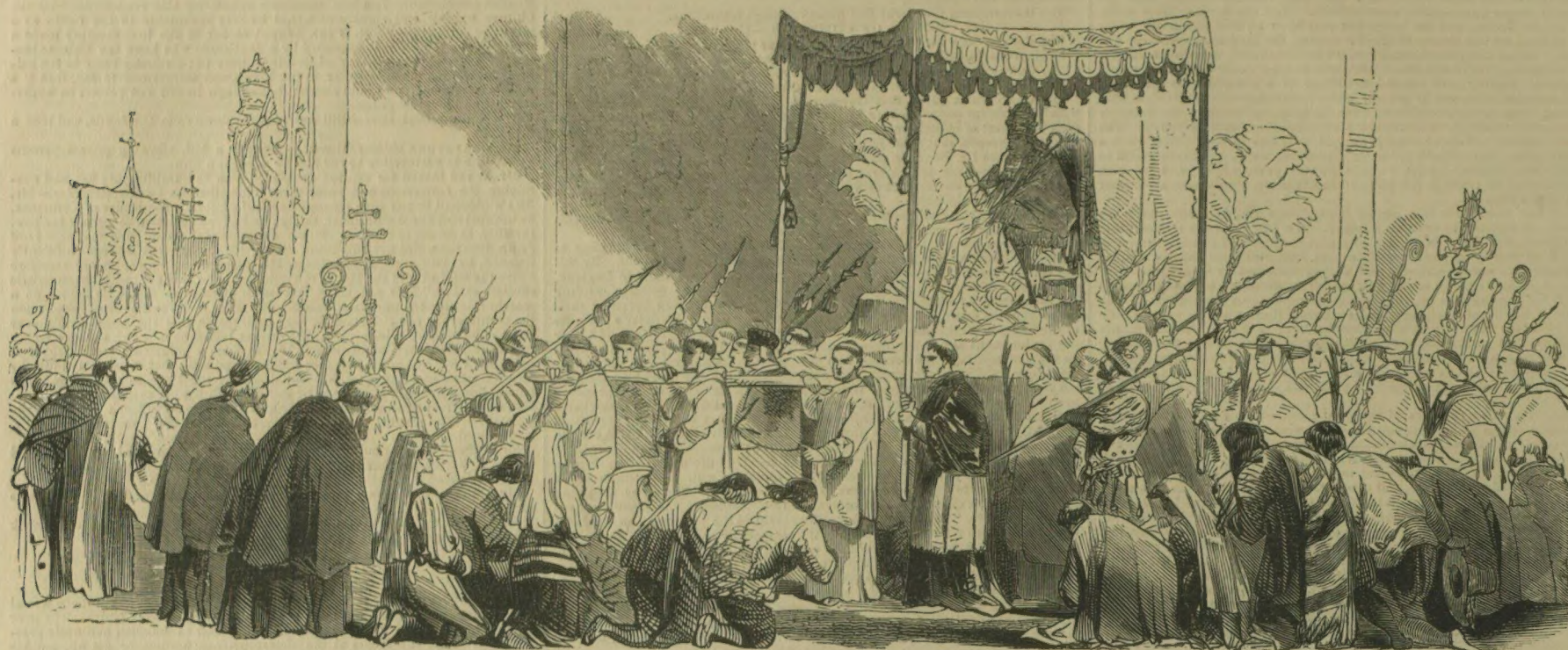
A few days since, as Mr. Compton, of Southfield, near Lea, Wilts, was walking through a field in the parish with his gun, his attention was engaged by a hawk hovering over what he imagined to be a mouse. After due deliberation, he suddenly made a dart at his intended victim, and which proved to be a weasel. The old adage "catch a weasel asleep," held good in this instance: the weasel saw



BATTLE BETWEEN A HAWK AND WEASEL.

his danger, and instantly seized the hawk by the head. A severe struggle here ensued, but at last the hawk succeeded in disengaging himself, and got away. Nothing daunted, however, he returned to the conflict as game as at the first, the struggle then recommenced, and very soon after the weasel was seen dragging the dead hawk towards the hedge, when Mr. Compton shot the weasel, and found the hawk, as before described, quite dead, and his head bitten entirely through in several places.—*Hampshire Advertiser*.

THE HOLY WEEK IN ROME.



PALM SUNDAY—PROCESSION IN THE SALA REGIA.

At this moment, thousands of pleasure-hunting tourists are attracted to Rome, to witness the magnificent church ceremonies performed there during "the Holy Week," as the week which closes the fast of Lent is designated by the Roman Catholics. Mrs. Starke refers to these church ceremonies as "the principal amusements during Lent;" and, as a superb dramatic spectacle, they are unparalleled. Accordingly, we have deemed this pageant a seasonable subject for illustration in our pages.

The first day is called *Palm Sunday*, from the rite then observed in the Catholic church, of blessing and distributing palm or olive branches; or, where the climate does not produce them, branches of other trees, in commemoration of what the Jews did when Jesus entered into Jerusalem. The principal function on that day takes place in the Papal chapel, or "Sixtine," at the Vatican, where the Pope officiates, and blesses the palms, after which the "Passion" is beautifully chaunted; and there is a procession round the *Sala Regia*, the large and splendid hall, which connects the two Papal chapels, Sixtine and Paolina. This imposing scene is represented in our first engraving. It is requisite for foreigners to go at nine in the morning to witness this ceremony. It is not deemed proper, during the Holy Week, to appear in public without wearing mourning; and whenever the Pope officiates, ladies are directed to appear in veils.

During the two following days there is nothing in the public offices of the church peculiarly attractive. On Wednesday, at four in the afternoon, the "Tenebræ" and the "Miserere" are sung by the Pope's choir, in the Sixtine, and likewise in St. Peter's. For the office of "Tenebræ," or darkness, a certain number of candles, placed on a triangular stand, are by degrees extinguished, one by one, that is, after each psalm, until a mystical darkness (it being still day) is produced.

Thursday is called by Catholics *Holy*, or *Mundy Thursday*, the second name being derived from the Latin word *mandatum*, or "precept," the first word of the anthem, "A new commandment I give you," which is sung while the feet of certain poor men are washed by the Pope, in the Sixtine Chapel; it is performed in white, contrary to the usage of this penitential time. At its close the consecrated species is borne in solemn procession to the Pauline Chapel, where an altar, splendidly lighted up, preserves it till next day. This forms what Catholics call "the Sepulchre," and it is customary to visit with devotion, in the evening, the churches where such altars are prepared. From the Pauline Chapel the Pope proceeds to the great gallery over the porch of St. Peter's, and thence gives his blessing to the people assembled in the square below. Preparation is made for the washing of feet in the right hand portion of the transept of the chapel. This in other places is performed on poor men; but at Rome, by



HOLY THURSDAY—THE POPE WASHING THE FEET OF POOR PRIESTS.

the Pope, upon 13 priests, generally poor, of different nations, who are afterwards by him served at table, in a hall upstairs. For conveniently seeing all these functions, tickets are necessary, which may be easily obtained. The washing of feet is represented in the second illustration.

On Friday the service throughout is lugubrious and sad; the throne and altar are stripped of all ornament, the floor and seats in the chapel are bare—the sacerdotal vestments black. After silent prostration and a broken service, the image of Christ crucified is unveiled with solemnity (having been kept covered for a fortnight before), and is used by all the clergy on their knees, while the "reproaches" are sung to pathetic music, and the service ends with a procession and vespers. In the afternoon, after "Tenebræ," the Pope and his court descend into St. Peter's, to venerate the holy relics kept there.

Saturday, properly speaking, has no office: that which is performed on it belonging to the following night, and being entirely appropriate to Easter. But in the Lateran basilica, orders of every degree are conferred, and Jews or Mahomedans receive baptism and confirmation. In the Pope's chapel, the entire ceremony is very beautiful, consisting of the blessing of new fire, and of the paschal candle; and then of mass.

In conclusion, comes Easter-day; when the Pope signs solemn mass at the high altar of St. Peter's; and at its close, gives his benediction from the portico, to the vast assemblage in the area beneath—many of whom are often pilgrims

come from considerable distances. On this occasion, the piazza seldom contains less than 15,000 persons, soldiers inclusive. No sooner does the Pope appear in the outside loggia, than all the troops kneel; and, when he has pronounced the blessing, the drums beat, the cannon of St. Angelo fire, and the bells ring in every direction; while the superb costume of the Pontifical court, the picturesque dresses of the peasantry, and the splendid equipages of the Cardinals, foreign princes, &c., render this scene equally magnificent and impressive. About half an hour after sunset commences the first illumination of the outside of St. Peter's by 4400 lanterns, which have the effect of moonlight; but at seven o'clock, literally in one moment, the whole scene changes; and every part of the church, to the very summit of the cross on the cupola, appears one blaze of fire, produced by pitch, wood shavings, and 784 flambeaux. About eight o'clock commence the fireworks of the Castle of St. Angelo; consisting of the Girandola of 4500 rockets, to represent an eruption of Vesuvius: many changes then take place, and the whole closes with a second Girandola, appearing to convert the very Tiber into flames; and throwing reflected light upon the majestic dome of St. Peter's, which shines brilliantly amid the seeming conflagration! A representation of this splendid scene was attempted, and with considerable success, about two years since, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.



EASTER SUNDAY—THE POPE BLESSING THE PEOPLE FROM THE PORTICO OF ST. PETER'S.

MARSHAL SOULT.

Ultimus Romanorum.

Last of the Warriors rais'd by him
Whose glory, in the latest hour,
Was left all gloomy—exiled—dim—
Whilst Thou, and others of his pow'r,
Creations of his grandeur, stood
Undarkened by the veil of Time—
A melancholy proof the flood
Of Fame, just like the Nile hath slime
To nourish what it washes o'er,
Yet waste itself, and be no more!
Old "Hero of a hundred fights,"
Thy comrades all are now laid low—
One star is left of all the lights,
Th' t us'd a constellation glow!
Shine on—and let thy lonely beam
Illumine peacefully the years
Thou yet may'st float a-down the stream
Of Life, amid this vale of tears!

W.

Jean-de-Dieu Soult, now Duke of Dalmatia, and minister at war to Louis Philippe, was born of humble parents, at St. Amand, in the department of the Tarn, the 29th of March, 1769. At the age of sixteen he entered the service as a private, and, after spending some time in the Royal Regiment of Infantry, became sub-lieutenant of grenadiers.

Under Hoche and Jourdan, he distinguished himself by a bravery always subservient to sound discretion. His talents were strikingly exhibited at the battle of Fleurus. In 1794 he was chief of the staff to General Lefebvre, who headed the advanced guard of the army of the Moselle.

In 1796 he was appointed general of brigade, then joined the army of Italy, and made the campaign of 1799 with distinction, until he was shut up in Genoa, with Massena. From this period commenced the friendship which the conqueror of Rivoli ever after entertained for him. Buonaparte, who only knew Soult by report, one day inquired of Massena, whether he deserved his high reputation. "For judgment and courage," replied the veteran, "he has scarcely a superior." The consequence of this honest praise was, that he was entrusted with the command of the cavales of the consular guard, and thenceforth honoured with the personal esteem of Napoleon.



THE CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The engraving represents the scholars of Christ's Hospital, taking their annual luncheon with the Lord Mayor, in the Venetian parlour, at the Mansion House, on Easter Monday. On this occasion, the boys walk thither in procession, and the Lord Mayor (who, by virtue of his office, is the head Governor of the charity), presents to each scholar a shilling; and he is likewise regaled with a bun and a glass of wine. The scene is altogether one of considerable interest; and the demeanour and healthy appearance of the scholars, never fail to impress the spectator with a due sense of the excellent administration of this right royal foundation.

PALM SUNDAY.

In another column of our paper will be found the origin of this ancient church festival. In Catholic times in England, willow branches were used instead of palms; and the ceremony of bearing them on Palm Sunday was retained in England after many other ceremonies were dropped: indeed, it was one of those which Henry VIII., in 1536, declared were not to be contemned or cast away. They were borne till 2 Edward VI.; and the boughs or branches underwent a regular blessing. A twisted tree, or with, was also used as a substitute for palm; and such is the antiquity of the general practice that we find it mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The day was otherwise commemorated, for, in the churchwarden's and chamberlain's accounts of Kingston-upon-Thames, we find "1 Hen. VIII. For Ale upon Palm Sunday on synging of the passion, £0 0s. 1d." Fuller, in his "Church History," touchingly says, "Bearing of Palms on Palm Sunday is in memory of the receiving of Christ into Hierusalem, a little before his death, and that we may have the same desire to receive him into our hearts."

The custom, in a religious sense, is now altogether confined to the Roman Catholic and Greek churches: in the latter, the Russians have a very solemn procession on Palm Sunday.

It is still customary with our boys, in most parts of England, to go out and gather slips with the willow flowers or blossoms at this time: these are selected as representatives of the palm, because they are generally the only plants at this season, easily to be come at, in which the power of vegetation can be discovered.

In the neighbourhood of London, too, "palming" is still a practice on the Sunday before Easter. The weavers of Spitalfields, leaving their murky workshops, customarily ramble into the fields and lowlands of Essex, on this day, to gather "palm," and inhale a better atmosphere. Our artist has depicted a scene of the return of one of these parties. The yellow catkins, or male-flowers, are more highly prized than the white, or female flowers.

inhabitants remaining in the town to be treated with respect; and invited, by proclamation, all those who had fled, to return.

But to subdue the country was beyond Soult's power. The very peasantry, ill armed and undisciplined as they were, arrested his progress; and at last the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, advanced against him, and with such celerity, that the marshal was surprised at the passage of the Douro. That he should have suffered himself to be taken by surprise, is considered a blot upon his military reputation; but, from the commencement of his retreat, all his operations were marked by talent and decision. He unhesitatingly adopted the only measure by which his army could be rescued from their danger; and by the prompt sacrifice of his artillery and baggage, he succeeded in evading his pursuers.

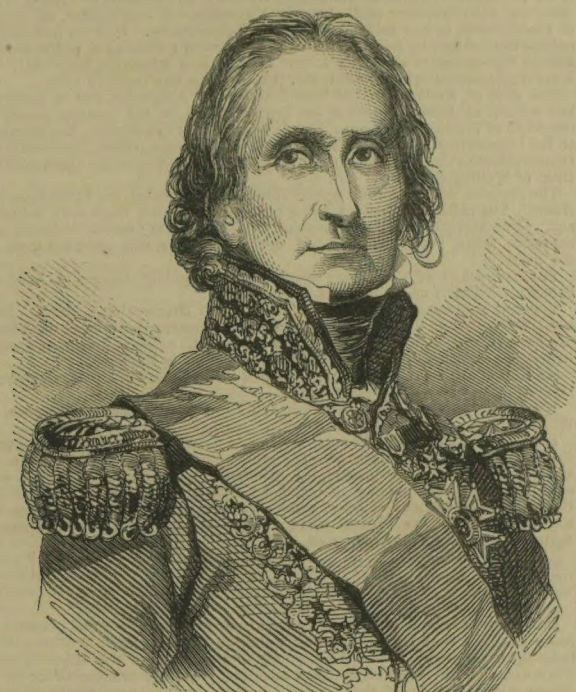
In 1813, Soult was called from this diversified scene to support the tottering throne of his imperial master in another region. He was present at the battle of Bautzen, and was treated by the Emperor with great confidence. While at Dresden, news arrived of the defeat of the French at Vittoria—a defeat which left the Peninsula at the mercy of Wellington, and brought the war to the foot of the Pyrenees. Confronted at this new reverse, which the Emperor imputed to the inability of Joseph and Jourdan, he looked around for a general capable of repairing so many errors, and the choice fell upon Soult. He enjoined him to go and rally his forces, and defend, inch by inch, the passage of the Pyrenees. Soult would not have hesitated, had not his wife, recently arrived at Dresden, shown some repugnance to return to Spain, "where," said she, "nothing is to be got but blows."

From 1813 to 1816 Soult was employed in supporting the tottering throne of his master, but in vain; he subsequently fought at Fleurus and Waterloo by the side of the Emperor. He remained in abeyance, the whole family of France disliking him, till the revolution placed Louis Philippe on the throne. Under him he has filled the posts of Minister of War, and Ambassador to England, the former of which he still occupies.

To the Duke of Dalmatia war has not proved an unprofitable game. He possesses valuable estates, and an income sufficiently large to confer splendour on his high rank in the army and peerage. His person is thus described by one who visited, in 1822, his far-famed gallery of Murillos:—"We were received with a plain frank courtesy by the marshal—a middle-sized, though somewhat corpulent personage of from fifty to sixty years of age, whose dark curling hair rendered somewhat conspicuous the bald patch in the middle of his head, while his sunburnt complexion accorded well with his dark intelligent eye. His black stock, plain dark coat, and loose blue trousers, which, capacious as they were, could not hide his bow-legged form, obviously suggested the soldier rather than the courtier, the marshal rather than the duke; though, if I had encountered such a figure in London, I should rather have guessed him to be an honest East or West India captain."—From the Court and Camp of Buonaparte.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Stjerncrona, Aide-de-Camp of the late King of Sweden, has arrived in town from Stockholm, to present to her Majesty letters of notification of the demise of the King Charles XIV. John; and of the ascension of King Oscar I. to the thrones of Sweden and Norway.

SUDDEN AND SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD ABINGER.—On Monday last Lord Abinger was suddenly attacked by paralysis whilst being entertained by the magistracy of the county at Bury St. Edmund after the business of the day, which he had met and discharged with his usual power and clearness. This melancholy circumstance has caused the greatest sensation. The answers on Tuesday were, that his lordship though sensible was quite unable to articulate.



MARSHAL SOULT.

When the invasion of England was resolved on, Soult was placed over the army encamped from Boulogne to Calais. The discipline which he established was more severe than had ever been known to exist among the French troops: from daybreak to nightfall he was on horseback, inspecting their various evolutions, or superintending on foot their labours in the entrenchments. Many of them complained; and one day even the First Consul expressed an apprehension that they would sink under it. The general replied, "Such as cannot withstand the fatigue which I myself undergo, will remain in the dépôts; but those who do stand it, will be fit to undertake the conquest of the world." Expressions like these could not but be grateful to one who was meditating so vast a design; and, in May, 1804, Soult was presented with a marshal's truncheon.

He was present at the battles of Austerlitz and Eylau; and was afterwards called to a scene where his triumphs were to be short-lived, and defeat was generally to attend his ablest measures.

In 1808 he entered Spain. His first duty was to pursue Sir John Moore, whose retreat he harassed, but whom he dared not openly attack, until the English reached Corunna. Under the walls of that city he furiously assailed Sir John, in the view of preventing the embarkation of the British troops; but, after a sharp action, was completely repulsed.

The Duke of Dalmatia's next step was to invade Portugal. For some time he met with nothing like a combined operation. Oporto was taken, and the fruit of his victory was the capture of immense magazines of powder, and a hundred and ninety-seven pieces of artillery. Thirty English vessels, wind-bound in the river, and loaded with wines and provisions for a month, also fell into his hands. He endeavoured to remedy, as far as it was possible, the deplorable result of the soldiers' fury. Recovering and restoring a part of the plunder, he caused the



PALM SUNDAY IN SPITALFIELDS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 7.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 8.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 9.—Lord Bacon died, 1626.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Day 14h. long.
THURSDAY, 11.—Rowland Hill died, 1833.
FRIDAY, 12.—Dr. E. Young died, 1765.
SATURDAY, 13.—Handel died, 1759.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 13.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 22	5 47	6 14	6 40	7 12	7 46
8 26	9 11	9 51	10 32	11 9	11 41

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. W. G."—The hint shall not be lost sight of.
"O. P. Q. R. S."—Yes.
"An Hibernian Subscriber."—It does.
"Ernest" should consult the medical advertisements. The treatises on the subject referred to are very numerous.
The person who complains of the first page of his paper being sullied, should apply to his news-agent. The other subject referred to shall have due attention at the proper time.
"A Lover of Justice" is quite right, and such are the views we have always advocated.
"A Constant Reader."—Mr. Warren is the author alluded to. He is a barrister.
"A. B." Bangor, should apply to Mr. Hudson, Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, Hanover-square, London.
"Mr. Fry." Plymouth.—We shall be glad to receive the promised sketches.
"A. Z." Isle of Wight, should apply to an attorney.
Our Beccles correspondent should insert an advertisement in the newspapers.
"J. K." Glenties, County Donegal.—The scenes are quite familiar to us, and shall have our attention at some future period.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement" must see that we are often constrained to be very economical of space.
"A Volunteer" will find the information he requires in a number of our papers a few weeks back.
"Waltham."—Two are sufficient, if neither be interested.
"Nicholls."—From the dog thieves. They steal none but the best.
"Alfonso."—No.
"A. S. M."—The heir at law can claim only the real property.
"E. H." Dublin.—The sketch will be acceptable.
"Whistow."—The object referred to is the exception, not the rule.
"P. G. J."—The grammar.
"An Amateur Turfite" shall be gratified at the proper season.
"A Constant Reader." Peckham, should apply to Mr. Robertson, Mechanics' Magazine office, Fleet-street.
The "Novel" from Liverpool.—Declined.
"J. J." Sheffield.—We have not room for the Water Kites; besides the invention is two years old.
"Principle."—The inspector is not justified in offering the compromise.
"M. J. R." Peltown-road, East Greenwich.—We regret that we cannot accept the manuscript.
"N. M. W." is the authoress of "The Lives of the Queens of England."
"B. K. O."—The proffered communications will be acceptable. Gorham-bury Races will take place on May 14, and good sport is expected.
"R. F." Maidstone.—The duties of a Gentleman-at-Arms are to attend her Majesty's Levees and Drawing-rooms; the salary £60 per annum.
"A. B."—Received £1.
"A. G."—Inquire of a dealer in birds at Knightsbridge.
"Fides." Liverpool.—We know nothing of the pictures of Adam and Eve; nor do we approve of picture lotteries.
Rescue from Drowning at Battersea Bridge.—The address of Mr. W. Charlton is 20, Whitehall-place.
"B. H. B." Ely.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been imitated in France and Germany, and arrangements were made for a similar journal in Spain.
"Paul Preston." Bristol.—There is sounded.
"J. D. F."—Where is Socky Mill? Esquire is derived from a chivalric title. (See the article in the Penny Cyclopædia.)
"Naval." Ashton-on-Lyne, should write to the Secretary of the East India Company.
"M. J. C." Ballycastle.—Declined, with thanks.
"John Cade."—The sketch will not suit.
"R. B." should apply to any saddler.
INELIGIBLE.—The Last Meeting; Lines on a Betrothed Maiden; Lines by A. P. L.; Hark the Lark; the Primrose, by M. B. C. P. L.; Lines by W. G. go.
"J. G." of Merthyr, is informed that the progression of consecutive fifths and octaves, which he finds fault with, constitute the genius of the Scotch lilt from which his extract has been made. Not only Rossini, but all the great masters have produced their sublimest effects by consecutive fifths—witness Handel's "Total Eclipse"; but licences are dangerous in the hands of the unskilful, and should be most sparingly used. A careless consecution of fifths produces a bad effect; an intentional one, on the other hand, strengthens some sentiment or design.
CHESS.—"Y. C. B." will be glad to accept "W. G. M.'s" challenge.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

THE two last evenings of the Parliamentary sitting, previous to separating for "the Recess," were very productive; in the Commons, on Monday, Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill for amending the Irish system of registration. Those who remember the fierce Parliamentary contests on this question during the Whig Administration will be surprised at the quietude of party spirit upon it now, and greater, perhaps, than his surprise will be his wonder that the Tory Government should have embodied in a measure some of the provisions that, through Lord Stanley, it so strongly denounced when in opposition. The bill professes to be an introduction into Ireland of the system that has been in operation in England from the passing of the Reform Bill; it gives the Lord Lieutenant the power of dividing counties into polling districts, and restricts the duration of elections to the same time as that fixed by law in England—two days for counties, and one day for boroughs. These alterations are improvements; but the main objections to the bill will evidently be founded on the different qualifications proposed to be introduced. It will disfranchise a large number of voters; that seems certain; it will give the franchise to many who do not now possess it; but then arises a question whether all, or any, very large proportion of those entitled to exercise the privilege, will invest themselves with a right which experience has too often proved has been injurious to the owner. More than one Irish representative has declared, that among the tenant class of Ireland there is a very general reluctance to place themselves on the register as voters, as it subjects them to importunities from those who cannot, for worldly reasons, be refused what they demand, and whose demands cannot, from conscientious ones, be complied with. This shrinking from the exercise of the first privilege of a citizen of a free state, is one of the worst symptoms of a bad political condition. It shows that the power which wealth gives may be unduly used on the one hand, and a well-founded fear that it will be so used on the other. But this feeling is by no means confined to Ireland; it exists to a great extent among the tenant farmers of England, many of whom evade the difficulty of refusing the landlord's canvass by disenfranchising themselves, though fully qualified. Thus, by wielding those who have the right, and exercise it willingly, on the side which their immediate interest points out to them, and by preventing others from holding it, by the fear of the consequences of having a political conscience, one party obtains an absolute supremacy in the county constituencies, and the small boroughs dependent on them. The antagonist power is only found in the large towns, in the manufacturing districts, or in cities. One object of the proposed bill is to hold out encouragement to the creation of an independent class of small freeholders. But in England this

class is disappearing rapidly, and, as a body, its influence is wholly lost, being completely neutralised by the operation of the tenant-at-will clause of the Reform Act. In Ireland, where a freehold, however small, can only be acquired by purchase from the landholders, whose policy it has been for years to destroy small holdings altogether—a policy that has caused almost all the murders and horrors known as "agrarian outrages,"—we fear that no act of the Legislature will be able to create such a class; Ireland asks for "equal laws" with England; but the want is not supplied by giving her laws precisely the same: the same laws, under a different state of society, may work very unequally.

In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Campbell brought forward a bill for remedying an anomaly that at present exists in the law relating to those misdemeanours in which a writ of error may be moved in arrest of judgment. It cannot be moved, it seems, till sentence is pronounced; and as this, like most other legal processes, is attended by delay, the sentence may have been undergone before the result of the writ of error can be known. After a man has undergone an imprisonment, it is but a poor satisfaction to him to be told that his sentence was an erroneous one. The bill of Lord Campbell is intended to suspend the operation of the sentence till after the writ of error shall have been disposed of. The pending writ of error, which it is now officially announced will be moved by the traversers in the late State Trials, has drawn attention to the subject.

A PRISONER in the Westminster Bridewell has died in that establishment, apparently from the effects of previous illness, as he had been an inmate of the Small Pox Hospital. The occurrence is not of itself an extraordinary one; sickness and death are everywhere, and of late seem to have made their visitations to prisons and penitentiaries with painful frequency. If there was any blame in the present case, it seems to attach more to the managers of the hospital than the authorities of the prison; he left the former establishment, it seems, in a weak and feverish state. The jury was of this opinion also, but took one of the most extraordinary methods of placing it on record that the annals of "Crown's Quest Law" have ever furnished. One of the Jury was for passing a censure on the authorities of the hospital for allowing the man to leave it in such a state; another would give no verdict but in accordance with the opinion of the surgeon of the prison, that the man died from debility occasioned by previous illness. In order to come to a compromise "the foreman proposed the verdict should be 'Sudden death,' and twelve hands being held up for it, it was agreed to. The Coroner: How shall I enter the verdict? The Foreman: 'Sudden death.' The Coroner (somewhat surprised): Nothing else? Foreman: No; only 'Sudden death.' The verdict was accordingly recorded."

Jurors seem to be perpetually misapprehending the nature of their duties; they are sworn to investigate the cause of death, not to state the fact of the manner in which that death took place, whether it be suddenly or slowly, which proves nothing, attaches blame to no one, and leaves the matter to be investigated as much in the dark as before the Jury was summoned at all.

We feel called on to state, in reference to this inquest, that the physician and surgeon of the Small-pox Hospital have denied in a letter to the Times, that any person of the same name as the deceased man had been a patient of that establishment.

FRANCE, if we may take the Paris journals as indicators of the public opinion, is as much occupied with the affairs of England as with her own; the defeat of the Ministry on the Factory Bill, and the strange combinations of party to which it has given rise, having afforded ample materials for discussion. The opposition of M. Guizot to the war party continues to excite the anger of the journals which are the organs of that large portion of the French people, and his latest offence is, that he is praised for his firm and temperate policy by the political writers both of France and Germany.

THE other states of Europe may be despatched in a few words. Sweden has passed quietly as a royal inheritance to Oscar I., the son of Bernadotte, who was singular in his fortune among the most fortunate of Napoleon's Marshals. He gained a throne, he kept it, and he has left it to his son. It is rumoured that an attempt will be made to unite Sweden, Norway, and Denmark as one kingdom. A step towards this has, it is said, been already taken by Oscar assuming the title of King of Norway and Sweden—not, as heretofore, of Sweden and Norway. This is confined to such royal acts as may be published in Norway; but still it is an alteration to which some significance is attached.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue has been made up until Thursday evening, and shows a very considerable increase in all the main branches of revenue. The quarter's account exhibits an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, on every item of revenue, thus testifying a progressive improvement in the commerce and trade of the country, and the condition of the several classes of the population. On the year the revenue exceeds that of the year ending 5th April, 1843, upwards of one million five hundred thousand pounds. On the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, the accounts, as at present made up, show an increase in the Customs of upwards of £300,000. In the Excise the increase is from £40,000 to £50,000. The property tax remains much the same. There is an increase in the Post Office returns, the stamps, and in every other branch of the public revenue.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace in the course of the day. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended Divine Service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon from Psalms xxxiii., and verses 5 and 6. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, the Lessons by the Rev. Dr. Knapp, and the Communion Service by the Rev. Dr. Sleath. The anthem "Who is this" (Arnold) was sung by Messrs. Bradbury, Bennett, and Hawkins.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Earl of Aberdeen, Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, and Sir George Couper. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Dowager Lady Clinton and the Hon. Miss Boyle, left her residence, Marlborough House, in a carriage and four, at twenty minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon, for Bushy House, Bushy Park.

Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, Knight, C.B. and K.C.H., went off in the barge of the William and Mary yacht to the Princess Alice steam-vessel to welcome her Majesty the King of the Belgians and bring him ashore at Woolwich, which was accomplished in a few minutes. Lord Rivers, Captain Francis Seymour, and the Belgian Minister, received her Majesty on landing on one of the royal carriages, which he entered, and immediately proceeded by the lower road through Greenwich for Buckingham Palace. An escort of the Royal Horse Artillery was in waiting outside the Dockyard gate to accompany the King of the Belgians, but he left orders they should return to quarters. His Majesty left Ostend at nine A.M., and the Princess Alice made the passage in little more than ten hours.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite, who arrived at Woolwich in the Princess Alice steam-boat, from Ostend, at a quarter before eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, reached Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past nine o'clock, where his Majesty was received by the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, and partook of a *déjeuner* with her

Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians. Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The royal family were taken airings in the royal gardens.

On Wednesday, her Majesty, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Royal Family, left town for Windsor Castle. The royal party took their departure from Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before three o'clock, in four of the royal carriages and four. In the first carriage were the Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The royal family, with the attendants, followed in three other carriages. The royal party were escorted by a party of Light Dragoons from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and left town by a special train for Windsor Castle. They arrived at the Castle at four o'clock. At five o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, drove out in the Great Park in an open carriage and four and returned to the Castle shortly after six. Major-General Wemyss attended on horseback. Her Majesty and the King and Queen of the Belgians were attired in deep mourning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, arrived at Frogmore House at twenty minutes past five o'clock same afternoon in a travelling carriage and four.

On Saturday last the remains of the late Countess of Uxbridge were interred in the family vault attached to the Cathedral of the ancient city of Lichfield. The deceased lady was fourth daughter of the late Sir Charles Bagot, and has left four small children to bewail the loss of an affectionate parent.

A numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons took place on Monday afternoon, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Downing-street. There were upwards of 200 members present.

The Attorney-General for Ireland had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Monday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharmcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours.

RESIGNATION OF LORD STUART DE ROTHEsay.—We are enabled to state on competent authority, that Lord Stuart de Rothsay, her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, sent in the resignation of his post to the Earl of Aberdeen several weeks since, which being laid before her Majesty, she was graciously pleased to accept. A steamer will be placed at his disposal early in the month of May, so that his lordship may be expected home at the latter end of that month or in the beginning of June. Although only sixty-five years of age, his lordship has been some forty-eight years in the diplomatic service of his country, during the whole of which he was actively employed in various parts of the world, excepting under the late Government. The Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, in consequence of Lord Stuart's retirement, is nominated Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg, where he has so long resided in the capacity of Chargé d'Affaires, and First Secretary of Embassy, the functions of which office, as latterly of the embassy, he has fulfilled with distinguished ability. It is not intended to replace Lord Stuart by any diplomatist of the rank of ambassador, as the accomplished representative of Russia at this court, Baron Brunnow, holds only the same diplomatic rank as the Hon. Mr. Bloomfield is now invested with.

The Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was on Saturday last elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, in the vacancy caused by the death of Viscount Sidmouth. As customary, after the election, the Members of the Corporation dined together at the Trinity House, Great Tower-hill, the Deputy-Master, Captain Sir John H. Pelly, Bart., presiding in the absence of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Wednesday, for Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The noble and gallant Duke purposes to remain there until Saturday next. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro and Lord Charles Wesslesley join the noble Duke, and a distinguished circle of visitors will assemble there for the holidays.

The Archbishop of Canterbury commences his public dinners at Lambeth Palace immediately after the Easter recess.

Viscount Melbourne left town on Wednesday for Brocket Hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, departed on Thursday for Brocket, and the Hon. William Cowper, Hon. Mrs. Lamb, and other visitors are expected to pass the holidays with the noble Viscount.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel intend to receive a select party of friends at Drayton Manor during the parliamentary recess.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister left town on Wednesday afternoon for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

LORD ABERNETHY.—The accounts received in town on Thursday morning from Lord Abernethy, we regret to say, represent the noble and learned lord as remaining in the same alarming state. His lordship appears at times as if conscious of what was passing in the room, but he is unable to speak. Mr. Bransby Cooper remains at Bury, and we understand that he does not give the slightest hopes of the learned judge's ultimate recovery. The enquiries in Spring Gardens were very numerous.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. The Lord Mayor presented a petition from Mr. David Williams Wire, solicitor, stating that he had been admitted a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and praying to be admitted an attorney of the inferior Court of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, commonly called the Mayor's Court. He was fully aware that the practice of that court had been exclusively confined to four gentlemen, and that they would claim a vested interest in the monopoly, having either purchased or obtained these places by the gift of the corporation. But, notwithstanding such practice, and notwithstanding its previous legality, he submitted that the Act of last session (6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 73) completely destroyed any chartered or vested rights, and threw open the court to all practitioners admitted by the superior courts.—Aldermen T. Wood and Alderman Brown moved and seconded a proposition to refer the matter to a committee, and to advise with the law officers of the corporation thereon. The motion was unanimously agreed to.—Subsequently a similar petition was forwarded from Mr. Hartley, of New Bridge-street, solicitor; and it was stated that several more petitions upon the subject would be likely to follow, it being the determination of the profession to open the court.—Sir P. Laurie called the attention of the court to a statement which had been referred to by Mr. Wells, the late common councilman of the ward of Farringdon. It appeared from the newspapers that Mr. Wells had waited upon the Lord Mayor, and represented that he had seen a statement in some newspaper of conduct adopted towards Mr. Barnard Gregory, in the gaol of Newgate, of the most unjustifiable description. Mr. Wells's complaint threw a vast deal of odium upon the magistracy of London and the sheriffs, and it was evident that there existed not the least ground of complaint. The whole of the information upon which Mr. Wells grounded his charge was most grossly false, and the untrue accusation consisted of a monstrous series of exaggerations.—Sir C. S. Hunter said that, if the court noticed newspaper paragraphs, they would soon have constant employment chalked out for them.—Alderman Farebrother objected to the mention of the matter at all, and said that the notice of it in that court would answer the purpose of Mr. Wells, by giving his name the respectability of having been used in it. (Laughter.) The accusation of cruelty was beyond anything absurd.—The Lord Mayor said he had told Mr. Wells that he believed there was not the slightest foundation for the statement to which reference had been made, and that the whole was a tissue of the most ridiculous exaggeration.—Sheriff Musgrove declared that the only thing at all in the statement for which there was the least foundation, was the assertion that Mr. Gregory's health was suffering—of that fact there was not the slightest doubt. It was palpable that Mr. Gregory's health was rapidly declining, and he regretted to have it in his power to mention that circumstance. He had spoken to Mr. Gregory upon the subject of the treatment in the prison, and was assured by him that he had every accommodation and attention which any imprisoned person could expect, and surely Mr. Gregory might be allowed to judge for himself on such a subject. (Hear, hear.) He (Sheriff Musgrove) regretted to declare that Mr. Gregory's health was rapidly declining.—Here the conversation ended.—After the transaction of a little local business, the court adjourned.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants and electors of the Tower Hamlets was held at the Court-house, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, for the purpose of adopting measures with reference to the grievances attached to the Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts in that district. The chair was taken by Geo. Offer, Esq., who explained at some length the nature of the meeting. From the statement of several speakers, it appeared that under a recent act there is no provision made for the arrest of persons against whom decrees might be obtained in the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests, and, consequently, many persons possessing no goods or chattels are in the habit of evading arrest. The chairman added, that persons arrested by order of the Court, and conveyed to Whitecross-street Prison, had on several occasions been refused admittance, on the ground of the non-connection of the prison with the borough. Letters were read from Sir W. Clay, Colonel Fox, and Mr. O'Brien, secretary to Sir James Graham, stating that a legislative measure was about to be brought forward during the present session. After several resolutions in accordance with the proposed bill, the meeting separated.

SALE OF STEAM-BOATS.—On Wednesday, at the Auction Mart, two steam-boats, the Prince Albert and the iron steam-boat the Locomotive, were sold by auction, under the direction of the assignees of Mr. John Milner, a bankrupt, and with the concurrence of the mortgagee. The Locomotive, which was stated to have cost £2000, and was 41 tons register, was sold for £690. This vessel has been in the habit of running between London and Richmond. The Prince Albert cost in building £7000. It is of 290 tons burthen, and built with two engines of 50-horse power each, and a saloon of 36 feet in length, elegantly fitted up. Its length between perpendiculars is 155 feet, and it draws 4 feet 9 inches water. This vessel fetched £3750.

ST. STEPHEN'S WALBROOK.—On Wednesday the parishioners met in public vestry, pursuant to adjournment, to nominate overseers for the year ensuing, to elect a vestry clerk in the room of Mr. J. M. Pearce, resigned, and for the transaction of other business. The Rev. Dr. Croly, the rector, took the chair at twelve o'clock, and opened the proceedings by stating that he had received a communication from Mr. Eddison, co-churchwarden with Ald. Gibbs, addressed to the "Select Vestry," which had been held that morning. It ran as follows:—"Gentlemen, I beg to acquaint you that I decline again serving the office of churchwarden or overseer of the above parish, and I protest against being again elected to the one, or nominated to the other office."—(Hear, and cheers.) Mr. Rock entered into a statement with regard to the churchwardens and officers of the parish and said they were unfit persons to be re-elected on the approaching

parochial elections at Easter. Mr. Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Eddison, their present Churchwardens, had been so for exactly twenty years up to that day, and during all this time, they (the parishioners) had been quite in the dark as to what was the extent or nature of their revenue—(hear, hear)—until at length they had obtained a clue to it from an answer to a bill in Chancery, filed by the Attorney-General, and in which Alderman Gibbs on affidavit swore he had received £700 per annum, to the account of the revenue of St. Stephen, Walbrook. (Hear.) The only clue, on the other hand, which they had to their out-goings was that of a book which had been circulated by Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and by which he endeavoured to show that the parish were in debt to him in £1,800. It was proposed by Mr. Flight, seconded by Mr. Unwin, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Henry Rock and Mr. John Williams be appointed overseers for the year ensuing. After some further discussion, in which Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Flight, and Mr. Brandrum engaged, a resolution was passed, adjourning the vestry until the Easter week.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The opening trip for the season of the members of this club took place on Thursday last. There was a very considerable attendance of members, who certainly enjoyed the amusement much. The day was remarkably fine, and every thing passed off satisfactorily. The commodore hoisted his flag at Greenwich. The appearance of all the yachts was exceedingly brilliant, and such as to justify the expectation of a most promising season.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—Thursday last the quarterly general court of the subscribers to this charity was held at the board-room of the Asylum, Westminster-road, Lambeth. The usual business being gone through, the meeting was dissolved. Several appeals on behalf of this charity have been made in the several churches of the metropolis; still reporters are always excluded from the meetings for transacting the business of the Asylum. This circumstance should draw an explanation from the generous, as no charities, with the exception of the Philanthropic Society and Indigent Blind Society, both in the same locality, pursue a similar course.

DEATH OF THORWALDSEN, THE CELEBRATED SCULPTOR.—Copenhagen, March 26.—The celebrated Thorwaldsen died suddenly the day before yesterday. He was taken ill in the theatre, carried out, and died immediately. He was 74 years old.

DREADFUL MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Saturday evening the neighbourhood of Marylebone was thrown into great excitement by the perpetration of a murder by a man named William Crouch, upon the person of Frances, his wife, and the subsequent attempted suicide of the murderer. The scene of the horrible occurrence is Little Marylebone-street, leading out of Great Marylebone-street, near High-street.

The murdered woman, who is about twenty-six or twenty-seven, had been married to her husband, who is about twenty-five, in July, 1842, and had a child about nine months old. Since their marriage, Crouch has led rather an idle life, acting as a horsekeeper, occasionally, but never being in constant employ, whilst his wife was a prudent and industrious woman, maintaining him for a part of the time by her labour, and the assistance she received from her mother, who is living as lady's maid in Wilton-place. For some time they were living together at No. 7, Little Chesterfield-street, but his conduct towards her was very bad, and her mother declined any longer to assist her, unless she consented to part from her husband, which step she adopted about a fortnight since, when the lodging in Little Chesterfield-street was given up, the landlord relinquishing £1 rent, which was due. Mrs. Crouch, from that time, slept at the house of a person named Hembury, corn dealer, 29, Great Marylebone-street, to whom she was well known, and, during the daytime, left her infant in the care of a female named Line, the wife of a journeyman tailor, living at the house of Mr. Davies, 4, Little Marylebone-street, at whose house the murder was committed. Crouch still remained in Little Chesterfield-street, in the room of another lodger, where his wife, notwithstanding they were parted, almost daily took the child to him, that he might see it. Saturday morning she went to her mother's house, Mr. Bubb, Wasmoreland-street, in the same vicinity, leaving the child, as usual, with Mrs. Line. On leaving her work, shortly after six, she went to Mrs. Line's for the purpose of suckling the child, and while doing so, began to mend a pair of stockings for her husband. Mrs. Line, shortly after Mrs. Crouch had entered the room, which is on the attic, left it, to clean the stairs, leaving in the room with Mrs. Crouch her own child, about six years of age. While so engaged, the husband, William Crouch, came up stairs, and was allowed by Mrs. Line to pass her, and go into the room. He had not been there, however, above a minute, before Mrs. Line was alarmed by the loud cries of her child, and on hurrying up, and entering the room, she saw Mrs. Crouch falling off her chair, with the floor covered with blood, and her husband standing by a chest of drawers, wiping a razor with a piece of rag. On seeing Mrs. Line, the murderer rushed past her, and ran down stairs into the street; but she immediately followed him, and raising an outcry, he was stopped, after running about 200 yards, and given into the custody of Bennett, 18 D, by whom he was taken back to the house. On their return to the apartment a horrid spectacle presented itself, the murdered woman being found on the floor in a sitting posture, with her back against a turn-up bedstead, having in her lap her unconscious offspring, whose clothes were completely saturated with her blood, which was flowing from a wound in her throat. The child was immediately given into the care of a female in the house. Mr. Joseph, a surgeon, arrived in a minute or two, and, on examining Mrs. Crouch, declared life to be quite extinct, the instrument with which the wound was inflicted having completely severed the windpipe, with the whole of the arteries and veins of the neck, leaving only the vertebrae.

In the meantime the murderer was removed by the police to the station-house in Marylebone-lane, followed by a large concourse of persons, where, on his arrival, he was immediately searched, when the razor, which was stained with blood, was found in his trousers pocket. While searching him he was noticed to hold his chin down in his neckerchief, and on Inspector Brown telling him to hold up his head, it was found that he also had a wound in his throat, from which a considerable quantity of blood had flowed inside his clothes. Mr. Clark, a surgeon, was sent for, who, on examination, found a wound about three inches and a half long, on the left side of the neck, full one inch deep, which extended nearly to the windpipe.—Mr. Clark, finding great difficulty in dressing it in the station house, had the prisoner removed to his own surgery, where the wound was sewed up and properly dressed. While dressing it, Mr. Clark asked Crouch how he could have been guilty of so horrible an action?—to which he replied, "It's all drink." He was then removed to the station-house, where Mr. Joseph had by that time arrived, when the charge was entered on the sheet as follows:—"Wm Crouch, charged with murdering his wife, Frances Crouch, at No. 4, Little Marylebone-street, by cutting her throat with a razor, and with attempting to commit suicide." Crouch was then, on the recommendation of the surgeon, removed in a cab by Inspector Tedman and Sergeant Bennett to Marylebone workhouse, where he remained under the care of Bennett.

The murdered woman was well known in the neighbourhood, and much respected by the inhabitants, who evince great regret at her untimely fate.

THE INQUEST.

At ten o'clock, on Monday, Crouch was placed in a cab, between Inspector Tedman and Mr. Joseph, the surgeon, and removed from the Infirmary to the Three Compasses, Great Chesterfield-street, at which the inquest was to be held. He is of short stature, dark complexion, was dressed in a dark frock coat and trousers, and had a blue cotton neckerchief on. He was crying bitterly as he entered the house, and was immediately hurried to a room up stairs. In 1840, Crouch was in the service of Sir L. Palk, in Devonshire, and had a fall from a horse while riding, and injured his head. After quitting this service, he was engaged in Lord Falkmouth's as groom, and remained there four months. Upon being discharged, he lodged with a man named Beddle, in James-court, Oxford-street, and was for some time out of work. Subsequently, he applied to the parish-officers of St. George's, and they offered him stone-breaking, but, on his complaining that he could not perform that work, he was examined by the doctor, and employed as a scavenger, in consequence of the wound in his head. Since his employment by St. George's, he worked as a helper in stables in Montagu Mews, Bryanstone-square, and subsequently acted as pot-boy at the Horse and Groom, Davies-street, for about six months. He next went to the Rose and Thistle, in Thomas-street, which he left about six months since. He was there on Saturday last, about noon, and had some beer with a man named Denham, and they left for the purpose of going to look at Crouch's lodgings, in Little Chesterfield-street.

A few minutes before ten Mr. Wakley arrived, and a jury of thirteen householders having been empanelled, they proceeded to view the remains of the murdered woman.

The foregoing facts having been detailed in evidence, the Coroner addressed the prisoner, told him that he had heard what the witnesses had stated, and was now at liberty to put any question to them, if he thought proper; or to make any statement, if he wished to do so. But it was his (the coroner's) duty to tell him, that anything which he said would be used against him.

The prisoner remained silent for a few seconds, then burst into tears, and said, "Take me away! take me away!"

He was then removed from the room, and taken to the Police-court, there to undergo an examination before the magistrate.

At this moment the prisoner, who was being put into a cab by the police, was received with a most terrific yell by the populace who thronged the vicinity of the house in which the inquest was sitting.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and told them that it appeared from the evidence they had heard beyond doubt that this was a case of the most aggravated wilful murder; but, if they wished it, he would read over to them the depositions.

The jurors said, they were all agreed in that opinion, and at once returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against William Crouch."

The same witnesses having been examined before Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, as gave testimony at the inquest, the sister of the deceased was called to prove her name, and Elizabeth Haines, whose evidence was additional and important, was called, and she stated that she was the wife of Samuel Haines, and lived at 7, Great Chesterfield-street. The prisoner and the deceased had lodged at her house. On Saturday he went out to look for work. On his return he was accompanied by a man; she spoke to him and he went out again. He returned a second time in about an hour and a half, and appeared in liquor. She told him that he was so, but he denied it. He talked of taking a room, which she told him she thought was let, and said that he was better as he was, as his wife had left him. He then sat down, and said, "if it must be done, it must be done." She gave him some clothes, and he said, "I shall never wear these; I shall never wear them." He then opened the bundle, took out a shirt, and said, "here's a shirt to wear; it has lain in the box six weeks, and she was too lazy to mend it, or sew the buttons on." He afterwards said, "Why the b— h—, could not she mend my stockings." He went into another room, locked his box, and put the key into his pocket. He shortly afterwards went away without saying anything. On a previous occasion, about a

fortnight ago, the very night she had left him, he said, he would lie in wait for her, and give her a good hiding; and if he had her there then, he would cut her throat with a razor.

The Magistrate then called upon the prisoner. The prisoner said he had nothing to say, except that Mrs. Smith stated that she was her sister, and she was not.

Mrs. Smith was recalled, and stated that she was the sister of the deceased. The prisoner then said his sister and mother had persuaded her (the deceased) to leave him, and that had undone him. He had been out on Saturday drinking, and took more than he could manage. The thoughts of her leaving him had so wrought upon his mind that it was more than he could bear. He had wished to cut his own throat, but the handkerchief prevented it.

Mr. Rawlinson—Have you any more to say? Prisoner—Nothing more.

Mr. Rawlinson—Then you are committed to Newgate, to take your trial. The crowd around the Court was very great, and it was with difficulty that the mob could be prevented from laying violent hands on the prisoner, both on his being taken to, and removed from, the Court.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

One of the Ojibbeway Indians is about to enter into the matrimonial state, with a very pretty and interesting young lady, of English birth, about 18 years of age, and of respectable connections, resident in the neighbourhood of the New-road, Somers-town. The Ojibbeway to be honoured with the fair hand of the youthful maiden is named Nottenakm (the strong wind), and is the one who acted as the interpreter of the other Indians: he is tolerably well acquainted with both the English and French languages.

One of the largest despatches of letters ever made from the General Post-office took place on Monday morning. The mails to Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Curaçoa, St. Croix, and Porto Rico, when made up, occupied upwards of 100 boxes; at a moderate estimate each box contained 5,000 letters, and taking the number of boxes at 100, the number of letters amounts to half a million.

In 1698, the first printing press was erected in Manchester; in 1844 there are, it is estimated, upwards of 500.

We learn with pleasure that the seasonable and pleasant change in the weather, which has of late gladdened the metropolis, prevails all over the island. The Scotch papers speak in strong terms of the delightful weather which they have had during the past week.

The interment of the late much lamented Countess of Uxbridge took place at Lichfield on Saturday last, in the family vault attached to the cathedral of that ancient city, surrounded by a numerous assemblage of surviving friends.

The Pontifical Academy of Fine Arts, at St. Luke's, at Rome, has recently elected the Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy (C. R. Cockerell, Esq.,) a "member of merit" of their body, in the place of the Cavalier Ferdinando Bonsignore, chief architect of the King of Sardinia, lately deceased.

A public meeting of the drapery and other trades of the metropolis was held on Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to further the movement now in progress to shorten the present hours of business amongst the shopkeepers of London. Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., presided.

The mass of Bank-buildings, which concealed the principal or west front of the Royal Exchange have been removed and the portico is now exhibited. We understand that this portico is the largest by far in London, and that it is only second to the portico of the Pantheon at Rome, and the Madeleine at Paris.

The mail conveyances by sea, about to be established between Stettin and St. Petersburg, will be started in the spring of next year. The iron steam-boats, constructing in England for that purpose, are to be each of 700 tons, and about 300 horse-power. The chief cabins will be able to contain 100 passengers, and are to be fitted up in magnificent style.

The wrestling matches which have hitherto taken place on Good Friday, in the suburbs of the metropolis, have this year very properly been postponed until Whit-Tuesday.

Mr. Skinner, manager of Black's Printworks, Milngavie, sailed with one of the steamers from Glasgow to Liverpool on Saturday last, and suffered so much from sea sickness during the gale on Sunday morning that he died on the passage.

Accounts from Copenhagen, which may be depended on, confirm the news from Washington that the Americans threatened to employ force in the affair of the Sound duties. We hear that Great Britain and Russia have been requested to intervene by diplomatic negotiations in this matter.

The French Journal, the *Commerce*, was sold on Monday for 317,000fr to MM. Farnissier, C. Didier, and Delamann, bankers. M. Farnissier was chef de cabinet of Prince de Polignac.

The choice of a professor to fill the musical chair at Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Sir Henry Bishop, did not take place on the 30th of last month, as intended. The election is now deferred until the 1st of June.

In consequence of the death of the sister of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the grand Easter dinner at the Mansion-house has been postponed. A Court of Directors was held at the East India House on Wednesday, when Mr. John Pollard Willoughby was appointed a Provisional Member of the Council of Bombay.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 19th ultimo, states that the Captain Klingsborg, the Governor of the Fortress of Elfsborg, had been arrested by order of the Government, but the motive of the arrest had not transpired.

A general conviction prevails on 'Change, at Amsterdam, that it will not be necessary to have recourse to the extraordinary tax on property, and this conviction has again led to extensive purchases, both for money and for time. All kinds of stock have accordingly risen.

The genial weather continues, and already have its effects upon vegetation become every where apparent. At noon, the thermometer at the London Docks stood at 67 degrees in the shade, being five degrees higher than on the previous day. The barometer is gradually rising.

The vast property belonging to the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Harford, Davies, and Co., consisting of the Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy Iron Works, was on Monday last purchased by certain partners in the Colebrook Dale Company, for £216,000. Upwards of 6000 persons are located on the property, and the total extent of land is upwards of 2800 acres.

It is stated that, when Espartaco left Madrid, to bombard Barcelona, a vulture or raven hovered over his head, from the Palace of Buena Vista as far as the Prado, and then, after having almost alighted upon him, suddenly disappeared; whereas, when the two Queens entered Madrid on the 15th, a dove entered their carriage, and was carried by Queen Isabella to her palace.—Fudge.

The *Moniteur Belge* publishes an account of the commerce of Belgium for 1843. The imports amounted to 290,200,000fr, of which 216,600,000fr. entered into consumption. The exports amounted to 222,000,000fr. in foreign and Belgian merchandise; the latter amounted to 155,100,000fr.

It appears that Sir Robert Peel has relieved Sir James Graham of the management of the Factories Bill, and has assumed the exclusive responsibility of its provisions.

The freedom of the City of London has just been conferred on Lord Dudley Stuart, as a testimony of admiration for his incessant and noble exertions in behalf of the cause of Poland.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command that the state apartments at Windsor Castle should be open for the admission of the public on Good Friday.

The Dover Railway Company have advertised cheap excursions to Dover by railway, from the London terminus to Dover, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, viz., 176 miles, for 6s. 6d.

The extreme fineness of the weather has caused the preparations for the celebration of the Easter Fair, at Greenwich, to be most vigorously commenced.

A letter from Pesth states that the Emperor has ordered that, in future, the children of mixed marriages in Hungary shall be educated in the religion of their father.

Nine Durham bulls were sold last week at the Veterinary School of Alfort (France). There was great competition, and high prices were given. The highest price was 3600fr. (£144), and the lowest 1280fr. (about £51.)

Dr. Pauli, the eminent Bavarian engineer, who was recently commissioned by the King of Bavaria to proceed to this country to inspect the atmospheric railroad between Kingstown and Dalkey, has returned to Munich, and reported highly favourable on the subject.

The ironmasters' quarterly meetings take place next week, when it is expected that the recent improvement in the trade will be demonstrated in the shape of a definitive advance.

Despatches for Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Canada, and for the Governors of the other North American Colonies, were sent off on Wednesday evening from the Colonial Office.

The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, lords of the manor of Alston Moor, with their usual liberality, have, for the encouragement of mining speculators, reduced their dues on lead ore from the leases of mines from one-sixth to one-seventh of all the lead ore raised in the manor.

The remains of the Earl of Lonsdale were consigned to their last resting-place in the family mausoleum in the church of Louth, on Monday last.

Some idea may be formed of the number of wayfarers constantly roaming about the country, by the fact, that from January 1, 1843, to January 1, 1844, no less than 2172 casual paupers were relieved at the Cambridge Union, 1190 of which were chargeable to the parish of St. Botolph, 914 to St. Andrew the Less, and the remaining 68 to the other parishes in the town.

George Maddon, who was convicted at the York March Assizes, 1831, for a robbery of the Doncaster Betting Room, is living at a place called Austen's Ferry, eleven miles from Hobart Town, and is married to a woman long settled in the colony, worth £500 a year, having got his freedom when only two years in the country, for finding of the mail bags. He runs his carriage and a pair of horses.

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The largest quantity of waste land in any county of England is in the north riding of Yorkshire, there being no less than 132,815 acres of common or waste land out of 1,867,592.

CROWLAND.—This ancient place, at all times gay, has been the centre of unusual attraction during the last few weeks. The pedestrian feat of Mr. Gladstone, a son of the late rector, walking 1000 miles in as many hours, and executed with apparent ease, although engaged night and day, for six weeks, was only the precedent to a novelty of a more spiritual order. On Monday evening, the amateurs of song were favoured with a "melange musicale," arranged and directed by Mr. Barrett; the great attraction was the debut of one of his fair pupils, Miss Stredder. Space will not allow us to do justice to this young lady's talent; suffice it to say, several songs were executed with great sweetness, and with such feeling as refined taste and correct judgment alone can communicate. We hear with pleasure this is only the first of a series of concerts to be graced with the aid and presence of this fair debutante. The entertainment concluded with a trip on "the light fantastic toe." Miss Stredder did not honour the ball with her presence, although urgently solicited by a host of gallant admirers. The company was numerous and highly respectable, consisting of more than 200 persons.

POSTSCRIPT.

DREADFUL FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.

On Thursday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, and fearful loss of life, broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Williams, 287, Oxford-street, the corner of Gilbert-street, and known as the Crown and Cushion, wine vaults. The building was four stories high, and had a considerable depth and frontage. The fire began in the counting-house, adjoining the bar, in which was deposited a large quantity of spirits.

Police constable 98 C, who was on duty near the spot, had his attention directed to the house by hearing a loud cry of "fire." Upon gaining the front of the building, he perceived that the counting-house was on complete burning mass. The officer immediately sprung his rattle, which brought assistance, and then started off to the various engine stations. At that time three children were sleeping in the upper part of the building. There were also two female and three male servants in the place, as well as Mrs. Williams and her sister.

Such was the fury of the flames, that in a very few minutes they had extended to the bar, amongst the spirits, which, once on fire, spread with the most surprising rapidity up the staircase, to the upper apartments. The excitement which followed was the most painful to witness. At the second floor front a young female, named Fritchley, made her appearance, and before sufficient time had elapsed to procure a ladder, she was compelled to throw herself to the ground, to escape suffocation; fortunately, the only injury she received was a few burns about the knees. By this time the St. Marylebone parochial engine arrived, and was drawn in front of the blazing premises, and an abundant supply of water was flowing from the waterworks belonging to the Grand Junction, from which the engine was set to work. No sooner had the firemen got this engine into operation than one of the vats of spirits burst, and the liquor becoming ignited, the flames rushed through the windows with terrific violence, burning Mr. Bridge, the engineer, about the face very badly. The King-street brigade engine was the second to reach the spot, followed by others from Wells-street, Baker-street, the County station in Regent-street, with the Chandos-street, Crown-street, and Holborn stations. The West of England fire brigade engine next reached the scene. As the engines arrived they were taken to the best positions, and were all set to work, those of the London Fire Establishment, under the direction of Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the district. By the time, however, they were got into full working play, the flames had reached nearly every room in the building, causing great apprehension for the safety of the contiguous buildings; in fact, it was feared that the whole of Grosvenor Market would have been destroyed. Three fire escapes, belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life, were remarkably quick in arriving at the scene of conflagration. At the time the reporter left, Mrs. Williams was still missing, and it was feared that she had perished in the flames. The fire continued to blaze most fiercely until a quarter past one o'clock.

At three o'clock the firemen, in searching the ruins, discovered the lifeless body of a youth, apparently about twelve or fourteen years of age. The unfortunate individual who has thus prematurely been hurried into eternity is supposed to be the poby. It is ascertained that Mrs. Williams and five other persons have perished in the flames; but, from the dreadfully blackened and mutilated state of the remains, it was hardly possible to recognise any traces of humanity.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A report prevailed on Friday that a soldier, named Randall, a private belonging to the Coldstream Guards, has perished, in attempting to rescue some of the inmates; it is said he was seen going up the ladder soon after the outbreak of the fire. A sergeant, belonging to the same regiment, enquired on Friday morning, about ten o'clock, whether his body had been found, as he had not, up to that hour, made his appearance at the barracks, and his leave of absence expired at twelve o'clock on Thursday night.

The whole of the six bodies, which were found in a front room (with the exception of the boy) have been removed to the workhouse, in Mount-street, to await a coroner's inquest.

On Friday morning a number of valuable articles were removed to a neighbour's house; the plate, together with the cash box, is saved, but the money taken during the day is lost.

It is said that the amount of insurance will not any thing like cover the loss. Mr. Williams, who is in a state of mind bordering on distraction, is at the house of a friend (a licensed victualler), opposite St. Giles's church.

An immense number of persons viewed the premises, and the universal opinion was that of astonishment at the manner in which the fire was so soon stopped.

The fire is reported to have originated from the following circumstance. One of the servants was pumping some gin from the cellar, in doing which it was supposed the spirit ignited, and soon communicated to the building. At the time of the disastrous calamity, Mr. Williams was away from home, it is said, at Exeter-hall, where an oratorio was being performed. He parted with a friend he was with some time after, when on his way home he heard of the destruction of his valuable property, with the loss of his wife and family. The following are the names of the sufferers:—Mrs. Eliza Williams, Eliza Williams (between four and five years of age), William Williams, an infant in arms, Sarah Woolgeen, and Charlotte Fish, female servants, and the barman, known by the Christian name of Jacob. The walls of the house still remain standing.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Letters from his Royal Highness Prince Albert to her Majesty and Mr. G. E. Anson, announcing the safe arrival of the Prince Consort in Germany, reached the Castle this day shortly before one o'clock. The letters were dispatched by a special messenger from the General Post Office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Her Majesty, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and with but one attendant, left the Castle between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, and walked across the Home Park, through the private plantations, to the Royal Aviary, where the Queen and her august visitors were engaged for some time in inspecting her Majesty's rare and curious collection of domestic birds. Their Belgian Majesties expressed themselves in terms of high commendation at the careful and excellent manner in which the Aviary was superintended by Mr. Walters, who has recently received the appointment. The illustrious party, after visiting her Majesty's private dog-kennel, in the Home Park, separated, her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians returning to the Castle. The King of the Belgians then proceeded through the dairy, and paid a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House. His Majesty, after promenade with her Royal Highness for some time in the grounds around the mansion, returned to the royal residence across the park, on foot and unattended.

The Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, who arrived at the Castle on Thursday afternoon, preached yesterday (Good Friday), before her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and the members of the royal household, in the Queen's private chapel.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians attended Mass, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewer.

A confirmation of the juvenile nobility and gentry was held on Thursday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by the Bishop of London. About 50 of the younger members of noble and distinguished families were confirmed by the reverend prelate. The Rev. Dr. Wesley and the Rev. Mr. Knapp assisted in the service.

Sir Robert Peel left his residence, in Whitehall-gardens, on Thursday morning, for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

The Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, and Chaplain to the Tower, has consented to preach at the forthcoming festival of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's Cathedral.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—Yesterday (Good Friday) a sermon was preached on behalf of this society at the parish church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Blackfriars, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., of St. Catherine-hall, Cambridge, minister of Christ Chapel, Maidstone. It was stated by the rev. gentleman, during the course of his sermon, that the society at present aids between 200 and 300 incumbents by finding incomes for curates and lay assistants, to assist them in the discharge of the arduous duties of their parishes. The population under the clergymen thus aided, amounts to nearly two millions, being nearly one-eighth portion of the entire population of England and Wales, and being also about 800 persons to each clergyman. The rev. gentleman pleaded earnestly for assistance on behalf of the society, and his appeal was responded to by a liberal subscription.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.—Thursday last being the anniversary of the distribution of the royal charities to the aged poor, the usual bounty was distributed in Whitehall Chapel, with the customary formalities. Her Majesty having entered her 25th year of age, the number of men and women to whom the royal charities were distributed corresponded with that number. They accordingly attended in Whitehall Chapel, and received the following bounties:—The women, £1 15s., in lieu of clothing. The men, cloth in sufficient quantity for a suit. Both men and women, £1 each, and silver pennies corresponding with her Majesty's age. Also a further sum of £1 10s. as an equivalent to provisions formerly issued to them in kind.

HOT CROSS BUNS TO PAUPERS.—Yesterday (Good Friday) the inmates of the Greenwich union house had distributed among them at breakfast 2000 "hot cross buns," in conformity with the provisions of the last will and testament of two merchants of Dapford. Arrangements for the distribution, which was made in the presence of the Visiting Committee, were made by the Board of Guardians on Thursday.

LAUNCH OF THE WELLESLEY, EAST INDIAN.—On Thursday the Wellesley, East Indian, of 1200 tons burden, was launched from the yard of the Messrs. Green, at Blackwall. The fineness of the weather attracted a large number of spectators, to witness the interesting ceremony, and the river was crowded with vessels of all descriptions.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE.



THE GEORGE, PREVIOUS TO THE RACE.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.

In the fulfilment of our promise made last week, we here present a continuation of our Pychley Hunt Sketches—the Northampton Grand Military Steeple Chase—now one of the most exciting and important events in the whole yearly round of equestrian contests. For some years past, these races, owing to want of patronage, have been on the decline, but several spirited noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county, having determined to revive the meeting with all its wonted spirit

a portrait of his Lordship, with, it will be seen, a few of the most salient points in the chase, chosen by our artist on the spot, during one of the most exciting contests on record. During the morning, the town of Northampton presented a most bustling and animated appearance—the front of the George Inn being occupied as a betting ring, and, of course, the great centre of attraction to all quid nuncs and sporting characters. The trains north and south kept hourly adding to the multitude, until, at half past one o'clock, when the procession, consisting of a long cavalcade of carriages, gigs, and conveyances of all sorts, moved forward towards the ground, it was estimated that there were upwards of twenty thousand persons present.

The following list contains but a small portion of the fashionables who were present:—The Marquis of Exeter, Lady Southampton, Lord Lilford, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord St. John, Lord Maidstone, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Bateman and party, Sir Robert Gunning, Sir Francis Goodricke, Sir John Hanbury, Sir W. Russell, Sir Peckham and Lady Micklethwait, Sir Watkin Pell, Hon. Geo. O. Murray, Hon. Capt. Spencer, Col. the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Hely Hutchinson; Mr. Bouverie and party, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. Geo. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Isted, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stopford, Rev. Geo. Stopford, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Paris, Mr. Mason, Rev. W. Stockdale and the Misses Stockdale, Mr. Clark Hillyard, Mr. and Miss Woodford, Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Langham, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal Wood, Miss Fisher, Mr. Dundas and sisters, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Chr. Hughes, Mr. Wm. Smyth, Capt. Gregory, Mr. Robert Isham, Mr. and Miss Gough, Mr. B. Sanderson, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Bailey, Mr. H. Hillyard, Captain Pakenham, Mr. Langham Christie and party, Mr. J. C. Mansel, Captain Sutton, Mr. W. A. Orlebar, Miss Hancock, Mr. Tayler and family (Harrington), Mr. Geo. Hanbury, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Dryden and family, Mr. and the Misses Dayrell, Mr. and Mrs. Tryon, Mr. and Miss Farrar, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Mansel; Miss Hanburys, Rev. Lorraine Smith and family, Mr. H. Nethercoat, Captain Turner, Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas and Miss Lucas, Mr. W. Christie, Mr. Grigg, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Octavius Gunning, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Cartwright, Colonel Dixon, Mr. Stone and the Misses Stone, Colonel Peatt, Miss Fardell, Capt. Goodenough, Mrs. and Miss E. Dashwood, Mrs. and Miss M. Logan, Mr. Lionel Ames and Mr. Henry Ames, Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. W. G. Duncan, Mr. F. G. Chapman, Mr. A. B. Leigh, Mr. Maunsell, jun., Mr. Sutton, Capt. Boyle, Mr. Griffith Smith, Mr. James, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Drake, Mr. Warburton, Mr. H. Littledale, Mr. W. Higgins, Mr. and the two Misses Hussey, Mr. R. Knightley, Captain Hamilton, Mr. W. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer (Brayfield), Colonel Yale (48th Regt.), Captain Little and the two Mr. Littles, Capt. Blake, Miss Wake, Miss Palmer, Capt. Gambier, Mr. Sitwell and party, Mr. Pack, Mr. Bryan, Rev. W. Butler, Capt. Thomson, Capt. Holyoake, Capt. Cater, Capt. Russell, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Carl, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bevan, Capt. Jenkinson, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Peyton, Major Fowkes, Mr. Sutton Western, Lieut. Willesford (64th Regt.), Lieut. Ratcliffe (R. Artillery), Lieut. Portal (83rd Regt.), Mr. Lawrell, Mr. Clark, Mr. Melville, &c., &c.

The first act of the day, after arriving at Wootton, was to view the line of country; the start taking place in Mr. Higgins's dairy ground, down the hill to a stiff thick-set hedge, leaving Wootton on the right. Then over a piece of heavy grass land, to a rasping bullfincher, with a ditch on each side, and a considerable fall on the opposite one. From this point it verged a little to the left, leading to the great obstacle of the course (the brook) which was rather an ugly one, about five yards in breadth, the banks on each side being in a very unsound state. From hence over another piece of grass land, leaving the Quinton road on the right, across Mr. Smith's grass field, and leaving Wootton brook and a hay rick (on which a flag was placed) on the left. After passing over Quinton field and two or three stiff fences, they came to a field half ploughed, half grass, and bearing a little to the right towards Mr. L. Christie's house at Preston; the extreme flag was placed in Preston park field. Leaving Mr. C's house, they turned to the right over Mr. Ties's farm, where some stiff fences presented themselves; thence to the left, over Mr. Cave's great ground, round the point where the flag was placed, and returning over the same ground to the brook; thence over the two remaining fences home. We should likewise have mentioned a tremendous jump over a thick-set hedge, and a double flight of hurdles standing near the last flag.

Shortly before three o'clock the riders were all mounted, and in gay and party-coloured suits, described in the card of amusements, took their preliminary gallops forwards and backwards at the commencement of the appointed course, which was admirably kept, attracting by the gracefulness of their motions the admiring regards of the fair sex, whose smiles of recognition tended not a little

to inspire them for their approaching struggle. In the fields beyond crowds of horsemen were observable, while at the more dangerous leaps hundreds of the unwashed artisans of the town stationed themselves to enjoy the purls to which some few were exposed, and to laugh at ablutions which, in sober seriousness, might have been very usefully applied to themselves. All being in readiness, and the impatient phalanx having formed line between the starting flags, at the given signal they went off in excellent order, and, dashing down the hill in an oblique direction, took the first leap in good style, with the exception of two or three mistakes hereafter described. The eyes of the multitude followed the wide-spreading evolutions of the competitors, the eccentricities of whose movements were guided by the exercise of their respective judgments, until they reached the turning flag, and in the run home the excitement became greater, each looking anxiously for the position of his or her favourite.



WEIGHING ON THE GROUND.

FIRST RACE—HEAVY WEIGHTS.
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for horses the property of and to be ridden by officers on full pay of the army; 12st each; winners of any steeple chase previous to the day of nomination to which 100 sovs was added to carry 7lb extra; the second horse to save his stake and receive a bonus. Four miles; 60 subs.
Captain France's (Carabineers) Brenda, aged (Owner) 1
Capt. Scobell's (17th Lancers) br g Humbug .. (Capt. Broadley) 2
Mr. Barnett's (Scots Greys) br g Boxkeeper .. (Capt. Bell) 3
Earl of Cardigan's (11th Hussars) Water Witch, (Lieut. Peel, 11th Huss.) 4
Mr. Cator (R.H.A.) ns ch g Rival (late Lutzow), by Hargrave, aged .. (Mr. Willan) 0
Mr. Morrett's (R.A.) ch m Prima Donna .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Arkwright's (4th Light Dragoons) br g Cyrus .. (Captain Halkett) 0
Capt. Shirley's (7th Hussars) b m La Gitana, by Gaberlunzie (Capt. Sutton) .. 0
Sir W. Russell's (7th Hussars) br g The Great Western, aged .. (Owner) 0
Capt. Jenkinson's (8th Hussars) br g Knight Templar, by Lottery, aged .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Thompson's (8th Hussars) ch g Whitney .. (Owner) 0
Capt. H. Hamilton's (13th Light Drags.) br g Tea Fighter, aged .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Haworth's (17th Lancers) ch g Biped, by Vagabond, 6 yrs .. (Owner) 0
Capt. Markham's (32nd Regiment) ch g Coatham, aged .. (Owner) 0
Capt. W. Boyd's (87th R.I.F.) b g Mallard, aged .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Boucherett's (17th Lancers) b g The Imposter .. (Owner) 0
Nineteen were drawn, and 25 subscribers did not name.



THE SOLDIER IN THE BROOK.

5 to 1 was taken about Waterwitch and Boxkeeper, 8 to 1 about Humbug, 9 to 1 Brenda, 10 to 1 Coatham, 12 to 1 Mallard, and 14 to 1 about Tea Fighter. As the hour for starting approached, Boxkeeper increased rapidly in favour, and at the finish of the betting he cannot be quoted higher than 7 to 2. Waterwitch closing at 6 to 1, Humbug 6 to 1, Coatham 7 to 1, and Tea Fighter and Brenda at 10 to 1 each.



DEAD BEAT.

In running up the hill Humbug seemed to have it all his own way, but at the last rush gave way to Captain Francis's Brenda, who, as it will be seen, after having been ridden with consummate judgment, became the winner.



PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN,—STEWARD.

and attraction, means were adopted to do so with effect—and the result was a most unusual and unexpected measure of success. Amongst the most distinguished of these patrons stands the Earl of Cardigan, one of the Stewards of the Chase—a nobleman who, apart from all private imputations and black-bottle considerations, is acknowledged to be a fine chivalrous lion-hearted fellow, whose purse and arm are equally ready in the service of his friend and country. In our desire to give a due meed of celebrity to this remarkable sporting event, we subjoin



THE START.



TAKING THE BROOK.

So much for the grand result; and a few words more respecting the "untoward events," and we shall bring our notice of this race, which we have taken no ordinary pains to describe as correctly as possible, to a conclusion. La Gitana, as we

have stated, commenced the "chapter of accidents" with a regular purler at the brook; ditto Imposter, who "cut it" forthwith. Rival could not be prevailed upon to take the fence after the brook. Tea Fighter was not content with two falls, for

MATCH BETWEEN PETER SIMPLE AND EMPEROR.

The match between these horses, for 100 sovs a side, 11st 7lb each, came off over the same four miles run over in the preceding race:—

Mr. W. Ekins's g g Peter Simple .. (T. Goddard) 1
Lord Maidstone's Emperor .. (Oliver) 2
Peter Simple made the running, with the Emperor waiting upon him, clearing all their fences in first-rate order, until arriving at the double in returning. At this both fell; and Emperor breaking away from his rider, left Peter, who continued to the end at a good pace, to go in alone.

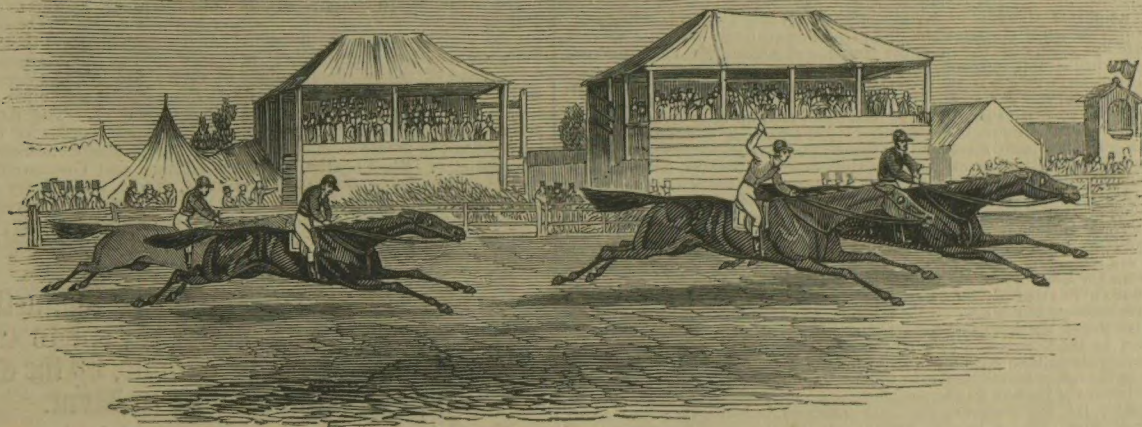
THIRD RACE.—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., for horses the property of, and to be ridden by officers on full pay of the army; 11st each; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if demanded; four miles; 40 subs.

Mr. Grant (Scots Greys) ns g g Warwick	(Hon. Mr. Gage)	1
Earl of Cardigan's (11th Hussars) Patron	(Hon. Lieut. G. Noel,	2
11th Hussars)		
Sir W. Russell's (7th Hussars) b m Pussy, 5 yrs	(Captain Sutton)	3
Captain Scobell's (17th Lancers) b g Cock Robin	(Mr. Boucherett)	4
Captain Sutton's (7th Hussars) b m Jessy, by Brutandorf, 6 yrs, (Captain Bell)		0
Mr. Willon (R.H.A.) ns b g Conspirator, by Confederate, out of Conviction, aged	(Owner)	0
Mr. Shute's (Inniskilling Dragoons) b m Sweet Biscuit	(Owner)	0
Captain Little's (9th Lancers) b g Pickwick (Capt. Little, 1st Dragoons)		0
Mr. Whitehead's (18th Light Dragoons) Cuirassier	(Mr. Thomas)	0
Mr. Haworth's (17th Lancers) b g Marengo, by Napoleon-le-Grand, aged	(Owner)	0
Captain Markham's (32d Regiment) b g The Soldier, late Tyrconnell, aged	(Owner)	0
Captain Broadley's (17th Lancers) b g The Tod Rider	(Owner)	0
Mr. Hobson's (17th Lancers) b m Gangrene	(Owner)	0

Thirteen put in an appearance out of the 37 entered for this race, which was run over the same line of country selected for the heavy weights.

A noble field of thirteen started for this race, and, as in the first affair, the riders were attired in very gorgeous jackets and caps. On the office being given, they all trotted off, and, after proceeding a few lengths, Warwick shot out with the lead. At the jump, before arriving at the brook, Warwick, Cuirassier, and Conspirator took it so close together, that the former, on landing, came in contact with Cuirassier, and the latter being knocked against Conspirator, their legs got entangled, and both came down heavily. Warwick escaped falling, and went on. It was feared one or both of the riders had received some injury; but, happily, such was not the case, and they shortly remounted. All their endeavours, however, to get their horses over the water proved unavailing, and they were compelled, no doubt very reluctantly, to remain in the small meadow, and witness the others pursue their course, without being able to follow them. Cock Robin, Tod Rider, and Pickwick landed on the other side of the brook, cleverly in advance; and the rest also got well over in rapid succession, excepting Jessy, who, owing to her fall, was last; and her rider took the brook so much to the right, that the line of spectators had to scramble out of the way, to give the mare something like a clear course. The pace was good, and several succeeding fences were taken in close company by the leading horses, Tod Rider, at the seventh jump, being in advance, followed by the blues, viz., Pickwick, Patron, and, we believe, Cock Robin. Sweet Biscuit, Warwick, The Soldier, Gangrene, and Marengo came next, and all were pretty fairly together. Pickwick afterwards singled himself out, and made strong



CROXTON PARK RACES.—THE RACE.

after his downfall at the double he fell at the fence, where Mallard got floored the first time going out. Knight Templar was going pretty well about fifth or sixth, but we heard was completely shut out by the mob at the brook, so that he was

compelled to take it standing, and his hind legs slipped in. There were several other casualties, we believe, not described but where and to whom we had not opportunities to discover.



THE LODGE OF THE EARL OF WILTON.



THE EARL OF WILTON'S FALL.

running, followed by Warwick, Pussy next; then came Patron, Cock Robin, &c., and all rounded the flag without losing their places. On wending their way towards home, Pickwick had a considerable lead over the others, but the Warwick continuing second; but here the pace was much slower. Five or six in the rear came along in excellent attendance upon each other, and some of them seemed to be going well. These improved their pace, and there was nothing like the straggling or falls there were in the first race. Pickwick and Pussy came to the brook, and took it admirably nearly together, rather in advance of Warwick, who also cleared it in a workmanlike manner. Patron, Cock Robin, Tod Rider, Gangrene, and Marengo followed, Tod Rider getting his hind legs in; but he managed to get on the bank in a few seconds; and his rider, who was nearly thrown, contrived by no ordinary exertion to keep in his saddle. The Soldier, who came last at it, had a soaker, and it was feared that Captain Markham was under his horse, and a rush was made to the edge of the brook, by innumerable spectators, to ascertain the fact. Fortunately the captain contrived to extricate himself, and, although immersed up to his ears, got safely on land; but some time elapsed before the animal could be got out of his difficulties, twice falling into the water on his side, at times when it was imagined he was likely to gain the bank. The race progressed, without any alteration in the front, to the last field but one, when Warwick, who before starting had been looked upon as the safest horse in the race, went up, and was first over the fence into the winning field. Pickwick, instead of rising to it, fell over, and Pussy, who had been following his track, jumping on him, was nearly down, letting Patron in, and losing a very respectable chance of being first at the winning flag. Meanwhile the grey (Warwick) kept a good lead, and won easily by three lengths. Patron beat Pussy by about the like distance, and a similar space separated the latter from Cock Robin. Tod Rider was a bad fifth, Gangrene sixth, and Marengo seventh. Mr. Shute on Sweet Biscuit fell and broke his collar-bone.

On returning to the town upwards of 100 of the nobility and officers dined at the ordinary at the George Hotel, which was, indeed, a most brilliant and sumptuous affair. The chair was taken by Lord Cardigan, and the vice-chair by Major Lawrence. The dinner, dessert, and wines, were of the most costly kind, and great praise was given to the Messrs. Higgins, for the splendid manner in which they got up this agreeable finish to the day's sports. After dinner Lord Cardigan announced that a similar bill of sporting fare would be provided for next year, consisting of a sweepstakes of 10 sovs, h. ft., with a large sum added, for horses under the same conditions as this year, but to carry 12st 7lb, and 7lb extra for winning; and a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p. p., to carry 11st 7lb. This announcement was received with loud cheers, which were redoubled on his lordship announcing that the chase would again come off near Northampton.

On the health of the Stewards of the Chases, Earl Cardigan, Sir G. Houghton, Major Lawrence and Capt. Barbor, being proposed, the noble Earl returned thanks, and said, that from the agreeable manner in which the amusements of the day had gone off, he concluded that all his brother officers present would like that meeting to be repeated. (Cheers and cries of "yes! yes!") If such were the case, he held some papers in his hand which he would read to them, and which would afterwards be sent round for their signature. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was proposed to have a repetition of that meeting in 1845, and the plan proposed was again to have two military steeple chases. (Hurrah.) The first a sweepstakes of ten sovs each, half forfeit, with a certain sum added, to carry 12st 7lb each; horses having won once to carry 7lb extra; over three miles of a fair hunting country to be chosen by the stewards; to be ridden by officers on full pay in the army, to come off the second fortnight in March. It was also proposed to have the steeple chases in the neighbourhood of Northampton. (Loud cheering.) His lordship hoped if gentlemen were satisfied with the course selected for the chases, with the neighbourhood and the manner in which they had been treated in Northampton, that they would give the preference to that country. It would also be particularly agreeable to him to have the opportunity of affording so much amusement to his friends and neighbours in his own country. (Renewed cheering.) The second race would be for a sweepstakes of five sovs each, weight 11st 7lb each, the course and riders as in the first race; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if demanded in the usual way.

The following toasts were also proposed and responded to:—"The Pychley Hounds and Fox Hunting," "The Master of the North Warwickshire Hounds," "Captain Thompson and the Stewards for the next military steeple chases."

It was here announced by the chairman that the names of thirty-one gentlemen had been received as subscribers to next year's heavy weight military steeple chase and twenty-one for the light weight.

The chairman, after giving "Success to the Grand Military Steeple Chases for 1845," vacated the chair, and left the room, warmly cheered by the company.

CROXTON PARK RACES.

Stewards—The Earl of Wilton, Lord Forester, and the Marquis of Granby, John Day, Secretary; John Orton, of York, Judge.

In the great improvements which have of late marked almost every race course in the kingdom, however small or insignificant, Croxton has at length begun to partake. A couple of stands have been erected, and though built of rough deals, and covered with canvass, if contrasted with what has been at Croxton, instead of what is at most other places, the improvement must be admitted to be great and acceptable. The new course was another feature of the present meeting, and is considered a very great improvement; its main objection is, that the start for most of the races now takes place at the back of the course, and out of the view of the spectators. This course was complete before the last meeting, but was not then sufficiently firm to run upon. The new Granby Course is 270 yards less than two miles, the last half mile, which includes the Scurry Course, being nearly straight.

The occurrence of the Croxton and Epsom Spring races at the same time was a great inconvenience to many sporting men; particularly as the Northampton races and military steeple chases immediately preceded them. Many who would have attended both were obliged to choose between the two, and many others who came to Croxton for the first day, posted off to be at Epsom in the morning. This made the public stand very thin on the second day, the attendance generally being much less numerous than on the day previous. Notwithstanding this drawback, there never was a greater difficulty in procuring conveyances from the railway stations to Melton and the course, and the very humblest were laid hold of with genuine thankfulness. The weather was remarkably fine and cheerful, and the attendance of all classes very numerous.

The Duke of Rutland was prevented by indisposition from attending, but among the company present were the Marquis of Granby, Lady Adeline Manners, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lady Seymour, Hon. Captain Forester, Lord Forester, Lord Maidstone, Sir W. W. Wynne, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Col. Wyndham, the Misses Case, and most of the gentlemen who have been staying at Melton during the hunting season, together with the members of the Croxton-park Club, and many other persons of rank and distinction.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

The Farmers' Plate of 50 sovs, and 10 to the second.

Mr. Stokes's gr m Sister to Whitefoot, by Advance, 5 yrs (Owner) 1 1

Mr. Vincent's b h Unfortunate, by Emilia, 6 yrs 0 2

First Heat: Unfortunate made the running to the end of the first turn, when Pedlar came forward and kept up the running to the distance, where Sister to Whitefoot came out and won easily. Second Heat: Unfortunate got away with a great lead, which he maintained to the distance, when the mare came up to him and again won easily.

The Scurry Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added, for horses of all denominations, 12st each.

Lord Granby's b m Gazelle .. (Captain Oliver) 1

Mr. Palk's br h Billy Button, by Sir Hildebrand, aged (Owner) 2

The Granby Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, with 50 sovs added, for horses of all denominations (two year olds excepted).

Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, by Liverpool, aged, 10st 7lb (Ld. Maidstone) 1

Count Bethany's Fox, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb .. (Mr. Scobell) 2

Mr. Bell's Thirk, 6 yrs, 11st 5lb .. (Col. Thompson) 0

Betting:—5 to 4 on Thirk and Robinson, 2 to 1 agst Thirk, 4 to 1 agst Robinson, 8 to 1 agst Johnny Faa, 100 to 8 agst Naworth; any odds agst Fox.

The Billesdon Coplow Stakes of 25 sovs each, h. ft, for horses not thorough-bred.

Lord Chesterfield's ch h Humility, 6 yrs .. (Mr. White) 1

Mr. J. T. Raworth's b f by Giovanni, out of Cracksman's dam, 4 yrs .. (Mr. Osbaldeston) 2

Match, 50 sovs, h. ft, 12st each, half-a-mile.—Mr. Palk's Billy Button received from Mr. Leslie's Christopher Sly.

FRIDAY.

The Farmers' Handicap of 50 sovs and 5 to the second horse, given to be run for by those horses which save their distance in every heat of the Farmers' Plate; gentlemen riders; heats, once round.

Mr. Vincent's b h Unfortunate, 6 yrs, 12st 7lb .. (Mr. Palk) 1 1

Mr. Vincent's br h Pedlar, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb (Lord Maidstone) 2 2

Mr. Shipman's b h British Yeoman, 5 yrs, 11st (Lord Wilton) 3 3

The Melton Plate of 50 sovs, given by the inhabitants of Melton Mowbray.

Count Bethany's Fox, 4 yrs .. (Mr. Scobell) 1

Mr. Edmonstone's ch h The Lord Mayor, by Pantaloon, aged (Mr. White) 2

MATCH, 50 sovs; 1 mile.

Mr. Palk's Cerito, aged .. (Mr. White) 1

Lord Chesterfield's b c Ainsworth, 4 yrs .. (Lord Wilton) 2

Mr. White, on Cerito, made running to the turn, followed by Ainsworth about two or three lengths behind. In making the turn Ainsworth slipped and fell, throwing Lord Wilton forward with great violence. He was insensible for a considerable time, but when he revived it was found that fortunately he had received no serious injury. His lordship and Lady Wilton soon after left the course for their house in Melton.

A Gold Cup added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's ch h Knight of the Whistle 6 yrs, 12st 2lb .. (Mr. White) 1

Mr. J. T. Raworth's b m Chance aged 10st 7lb .. (Mr. Scobell) 2

Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth aged 10st 7lb .. (Lord Maidstone) 3

Mr. Holmes's b h Thirk 6 yrs 11st 2lb .. (Capt. Oliver) 4

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Knight of the Whistle, 3 to 1 agst Thirk, 4 to 1 agst Chance, and 4 to 1 on the Artful Dodger.

The Optional Plate of 10 sovs each, with 20 added.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Shocking Manana, 4 yrs, to be sold for £100 (Owner) 0 1

Lord Chesterfield's br g Artful Dodger, 5 yrs, £150 (Mr. White) 0 2

Mr. Taylor's ch m Nora Orosins, late Kate Kearney, by Poiner, 6 yrs, £150 .. (Capt. Oliver) 3 0

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants:—Robert Lowrey, to the Bonetta; A. Woodley, to the Gorgon; R. W. Aldrich, to the Firefly; R. A. J. Lloyd, to the Geyser. Masters:—L. C. Bailey, to the Firefly; Stephen Johns, to the Wolverine. Surgeons:—D. Thomas, to the Firefly; L. J. Cunningham, to the Tortoise. Mate:—Charles Fellowes, to the America; John Cartwright, to the Cyclops; G. E. Wright, to the Caledonia; Charles G. M. Gregor, to the America; Henry Bainbridge, to the Caledonia. Assistant-Surgeons:—C. C. Easton, to the Sparrow; J. P. Laurence, to the Styx; T. D. Woome, to the William and Mary. Second Masters:—G. Stovin, to the Firefly; W. Farrant, to the Excellent. Midshipmen:—H. M. Elliot, to the Aigle; W. B. Harris, to the America. Masters' Assistants:—John Matthews, to the Gorgon; W. Reed, to the Victory; W. Mossman, to the Sparrow; J. Richardson, to the Firefly. Naval Cadets:—H. G. Glinn, H. F. May, F. S. Dalison, J. C. Smith, H. B. Jackson, to the America.

PROMOTIONS.—Commanders:—John Forbes and William Holman, to be retired captains. Second Masters:—Stephen Johns and Francis H. May, to be masters. Lieutenant Montague Thomas (1841), late of the Thalia, 42, in the Pacific, to commander for rank only.

NAVAL OBITUARY.—The following is a list of officers whose deaths have been officially reported, from 20th December, 1843, to 20th March, 1844. Since the latter date another flag officer has died, Rear-Admiral Fane. Only three post-captains have died for the last six months, and only one promotion, in addition to the annual one from the coast guard, has taken place in the year 1844:—

Flag-Officers.—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E. Nugent, G.C.H.; Vice-Admirals Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B.; Sir Robert L. Fitzgerald, Knt., K.C.H.; Edward S. Dickson. Captains:—Jeremiah Coghlan, Amos F. Westropp, Thomas Dalby, Gregory Grant, John Child, Andrew Hodge, William Gregory. Commanders:—Edward Williams (b), John B. Smith, John F. Morgan, Robert Forster, Walter Toby, John M. Wau, John Guyon, Thomas S. Osmer, William Miller, Thomas Innes, Charles Champion, Peter P. James, Nicholas C. Whyte, Adam Howcraft, William Webster (a). Lieutenants:—John Russell (a), Richard W. Graves, George Hawkins, Joseph Taylor, Francis Purchas, John Pigott, Francis Brodie, Augustus R. L. Passingham, John H. Peel, Richard Amplett, James Hogg, Thomas Edwards, Frank Denison, Ralph Milbanke, Edward Nicolls. Mates:—John Fisher, George A. Seale, Wm. H. Wardrop. Masters:—William Young, James Petre, John Kidd, John Woodthorpe, Thomas Huncorn, Miles Hammett. Medical Officers:—Surgeons Wm. Cumming, Isaac Noot, John Marple, Thomas Jackson, Archibald Johnston, James E. Goodridge, Richard L. Jack. Assist-Surgeon Marcus J. Hill, m.d. Paymasters and Purser:—Thomas Fitzgerald, John S. Hulbert, Alexander Stewart, John Ross, John Brown, John Clyde. Royal Marines:—Lieut. Lieutenants:—Armiger W. Hubbard, George S. P. Baker.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.—General R. Bell, East India Company's service, London. Lieutenant-General Dick, East India Company's service, Bath. Major-Generals: W. H. Beckwith, Chester; Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., K.C.H., London. Colonels: J. F. Browne, C.B., late of 28th Foot, Langhorne, Carmarthen; Sir John Gibbons, Royal West Middlesex Militia, Uxbridge. Lieutenant-Colonels: W. Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., half-pay 84th Foot, Twickenham; W. G. White, C.B., late of 94th Foot, Sevenage. Majors: C. Downes, late of 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, Edinburgh; J. Birch, unattached, Bristol; J. Hunter, unattached. Captains: Lord William F. A. M. Hill, 2d Dragoons, Ipswich; Magrath, 3d Foot (died of wounds received in the action of the 29th of December, 1843, near Punniar); Craigie, 97th Foot, Corfu; Thorne, half pay 1st Garrison Battalion, Cork; Carnie, Unattached, Cheltenham; F. Powell, half-pay 45th Foot; H. M. Millan, half-pay 21st Dragoons. Lieutenants: Moore, 29th Foot, Monghyr, Bengal; Bourke, 31st Foot, Umballah, East Indies; S. P. Baker, Royal Marines; Hubbard, half-pay Royal Marines; Davison, half-pay 11th Foot; Pratt, half-pay, 27th Foot, Clones; Freed, half-pay, 30th Foot; C. Von Blottitz, half-pay, 7th Line Battalion German Legion, Knockberg. Ensigns: A. Smith, 4th Foot, Reading; Sharpe, 46th Foot (adjutant), St. Vincent; Bruce, 96th Foot; Gibbs, late 8th Veteran Battalion, Thoron, Canada. Quarter-Master Byron, half-pay 19th Dragoons, Lane End. Medical Department: Surgeon Dr. J. Matthews, half-pay, Oestrich, Nassau; Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Altman, 76th Foot, Kalungsoo.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.—A General Court-martial assembled at Kingston Barracks, Jamaica, on Wednesday, the 27th of December last, and following day, for the trial of Lieutenant Browne Willis, of the Royal Artillery, at that station. President, Lieut.-Colonel Warden, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Major Grierson, Royal Engineers; Captain Gifford, Second West India Regiment; Captain Tomkyns, Royal Artillery; Captain Carden, second battalion 60th Rifles, Assistant Military Secretary Captain Whitfield, Second West India Regiment; Lieutenant Armstrong, Second West India Regiment; Lieutenant North, second battalion 60th Rifles; Acting Deputy Judge Advocate, Captain Jones, second battalion 60th Rifles. The customary forms of opening the Court having been gone through, the following charges were read by the Deputy Judge Advocate:—First Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in dishonestly secreting two cards from a pack used for the purpose of deciding a bet between him, Lieut. Browne Willis, Royal Artillery, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Thomas Halliday Young, in the presence of the said Staff Assistant Surgeon Young, and of Lieut. I. Lovat Fraser, of the Second West India Regiment, in the quarters of the said Lieut. Browne Willis, R.A., at Port Royal, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, p.m., on the night of the 8th December, 1843. The other charges against the prisoner were, for submitting to be taxed with such conduct without taking means to exculpate himself, and with having denied to his commanding officer that any such charges had been imputed to him. The Court, after patiently hearing the evidence adduced in support of the charges, and on the second day the defence, remitted the finding to the authorities, and the result has been that Lieutenant Browne Willis is cashiered; and the sentence having been confirmed and approved by her Majesty, Lieutenant Browne Willis is dismissed the service accordingly.

THE ROYAL GEORGE.—A few days since died at Morden College, Blackheath, Mr. Webb, one of the last, if not the only surviving officer who held rank on board this unfortunate ship, with the exception of Admiral Sir Philip Durham. At the time of this unfortunate calamity the late Mr. Webb, who was a midshipman, had a narrow escape from the fate which awaited hundreds of his companions. He was one of a boat's crew who had permission to go ashore under the command of a lieutenant. The boat had rowed off some distance when a brother midshipman requested that he might return, as he had forgotten his dirk. The lieutenant acceded to the request, and the midshipman was put on board, but stopping longer than the irascible lieutenant desired, he gave orders for the crew to row away the boat, which had scarcely got out of the reach of the whirlpool caused by the catastrophe before the ill-fated vessel capsize. Mr. Webb, who never ranked higher than a lieutenant, quitted the navy to embark in mercantile pursuits, and so became qualified to pass the latter portion of his days under this hospitable roof. He was very eccentric in his habits, and although he was upwards of ninety years of age (twenty of which he had spent in this asylum) he retained his faculties unimpaired till the last.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—On Tuesday evening the general meeting of the members of this club, for the transaction of the annual business, was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street. Shortly before nine o'clock the chair was taken by the Commodore (W. H. Harrison, Esq.). The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, several gentlemen were appointed to act as the sailing committee for the ensuing season. The auditor's report stated the receipts of the club for the year, including subscriptions, entrances, &c., to be £597 12s. 8d. Deducting the total expenditure, including the sums paid for prizes, cups, &c., a balance remained in the hands of the treasurer of £179 17s. 5d. A list of the yachts entered was then read, and amounted to 80 in number. Amongst the owners are the names of the Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Wharfedale, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Lord de Ros, Sir William Russell, Sir Bellingham Graham, the Hon. H. Upton, Hon. Augustus Berkeley, T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., Captain Erie, Captain Armstrong, Delme Radcliffe, Esq., &c., &c. The first match of the season will take place towards the close of May. The prizes will consist of two of £50 each, two of £25 each, and the challenge cup (to be won by the same yacht two years in succession), value 100 guineas. The members of the club were of opinion that a most brilliant season might be anticipated.

Captain Henry Eden is not appointed to the Collingwood, 80, as flag Captain to Sir George Seymour, nor have any appointments yet taken place; but there is no doubt he will command that ship when the gallant admiral hoists his flag in her. Captain Eden paid off the Caledonia, 120, in April, 1842, on his brother-in-law, the late Sir Graham Moore, striking his flag on board that ship as commander-in-chief at Devonport.

There is no order issued for inspection or enrolment of the veteran service pensioners in this district, under Captain Calder, as reported.

On Monday a large store of gunpowder was received at Newry barracks, from the arsenal in Dublin, escorted by a party of the 27th, under Ensign Herring.

The Adjutant of the 24th Regiment has arrived at Drogheda, as paymaster of the pensioners about to be raised in that district.

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. At one o'clock precisely, Mr. O'Connell entered the Hall, and was received with great applause. When silence had been obtained, Mr. Smith O'Brien was called to the chair.—Mr. O'Connell read a letter from New York, containing £600 Repeal rent.—Mr. J. O'Connell read a correspondence that had taken place between Lords Charlesmont and Ffrench, relative to forwarding a petition to her Majesty, pointing out the necessity of holding periodical sittings or sessions of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, for the despatch of such business as might be more conveniently transacted there.—Mr. O'Connell moved that the documents then read should be inserted on the minutes, and circulated, and a vote of thanks to Lord Ffrench for his admirable letter. He rejoiced to find that Charlesmont of '44 displayed some anxiety on behalf of his native land; and although he did not go the entire way with them, it was well to have him for even a part of it.—Mr. O'Connell then rose and said, he wished to call the attention of the Association to three questions of great importance; first, the Presbyterian marriage question, the expenses of which, in the courts of law, were borne, he understood, by a dignitary of the Established Church, who might, he thought, have spent his money better. He was sorry to find that, in the recent discussions among the Presbyterian body, a great deal of time was spent in abusing the poor Papists, but they would retaliate by doing their best to relieve them from the difficulty in which they were placed. He would, therefore, move for a committee to inquire how they could most effectually co-operate with the Presbyterian body in their efforts to obtain justice from the Legislature. The hon. and learned gentleman then laid before the Association the state of

their prospects in England as well as in Ireland. He was very unwilling to go to England on a late occasion, because he knew that the oligarchy was omnipotent there, but he was glad to say, he found a spirit of concession, and a spirit of good will so prevalent among the people of England, that he heartily rejoiced at his change of determination. He then publicly pledged himself that, from that moment, no word should ever pass his lips in disparagement of the English people; and, if he were at liberty—that was to say, if they did not immerse him in a dungeon, he would return to England, and throughout the most populous districts he was certain of meeting with that sympathy which he had already so fully experienced. The hon. and learned gentleman then impressed upon the meeting the necessity of perseverance, and concluded by assuring them that he cared not what became of himself, provided he could bequeath peace and prosperity to his country. (Loud cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman then moved, "That it be referred to a committee to consider the best mode of aiding the Presbyterians. Secondly, that it be referred to a committee to prepare an address of gratitude to the people of England. Thirdly, that it be referred to a committee to prepare an address to the people of Ireland inculcating peace and perseverance." The rent for the week amounted over £900.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland has reduced the rate of interest on deposits to 1½ per cent.

On Saturday 116 convicts, from the Kilmainham depot, were embarked at Kingstown, on board the Cadet convict-ship, of London, Captain May, master; Dr. Boyce, R.N., in charge. An immense mob attended the travellers from town, and were much disposed to be disorderly, but were kept in check by a troop of the 11th Hussars. There are forty-eight yet to be embarked to complete the complement. Those from the provinces constitute the *harvest* of the late assizes. The convicts on board are confined in separate berths—not in fours, as was formerly the practice. The Cadet sails the latter end of the week.

A man charged with the murder of Mr. Waller, and Miss Vereker, at Finnoe, escaped from Nenagh gaol, on Friday morning.

Mr. Thomas O'Brien, the newly-appointed stipendiary magistrate, is to be removed from Nenagh to the county Down.

The Waterford Repealers have engaged a steamer to take them to the Cork dinner to the "Convict Liberator," on Easter Monday.

Several priests, with the Rev. Dr. O'Leffe at their head, and seven Sisters of Mercy, embarked on board the Fire Queen steamer, for an establishment lately founded at Bombay. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. They will stop for a short time at Cork.

JACK CADE.

An allusion made to the principles of Jack Cade, [by the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, having roused the fame of that celebrated character from a slumber of nearly four centuries, we this week present our readers with an engraving of the cave at Blackheath, in which, according to tradition, Mr. Cade, as he is called in the House of Commons, confined his prisoners; and we also subjoin a quaint and descriptive account of his proceedings from the unexpurgated edition of "Holingshed's Chronicle of England" (1586.) The Graham of Netherby could scarcely have anticipated that a passing mention of Cade's name could have directed public attention so forcibly to this bold and ruthless Reformer of ancient times, but the words of great public characters are things, and the result of this allusion to Cade, has been to set some of our contemporaries upon ingenious conjectures, as to what Jack's principles were. We think it better to afford our assistance *tantas componere lites*, by extracting an account of the principal passages in his eventful career.

"Soone after anothere disquiete befelle here. Those that favoured the Duke of Yorke, and wished the crowne upon e his heade (for inasmuch as theie judgde he had more righte unto it than he that was it) procured a commotion in Kente in this manere. A certeine yonge man of goodlie stature and righte pregnant of wit, was indicted to take upon him the name of John Mortimer, although his name was John Cade (an Irishe-man, as Polychronicon saith), and not for a smale policie, thinkinge by this surname that those who favoured the House of the Earle of Marche, wolde be assistante unto him, and soe indeede it came to passe, as in such cases there is no breddere of a broile but he shall finde adherenty enow no less favorede to furnishe his pernicieuse enterprise by their foolhardinesse than himselfe has in the plote of his devise, though in fine, as it is the unluckie lot of such tumults, their attempte was withstoode, and theire offense duly rewarded, as in process of the storie shall appeare more at large, accordinge to the wise man's sentense—

Sepe in magistrum scelera redeunt sua.

This capteine, assemblinge a greate companie of tall personages, assurede them that the enterprise whiche he tooke in hande was bothe honorable to God and gracefule to the kinge, as well as profitable to the whole realme, for if either by force or policie theie could get the kinge or queene into theire handes he wolde cause them to be honorable usede, ande take suche order for the punishement and reforminge of the misdemeanoours of theire bad counsellors, that neither subsidies sholde thereafter bee demandede, nor once againe theence anie impositions, or taxes bee spokene of. The Kentishe people, movede at these persuasions, in goodde order of battel, thoughte not in greate numbers, and came withe theire capteine intoe the plaine of Blackheathe, betweene Eltham and Greenwich, and there kept the feld more than a monthe, filling the country about, to whome the citizens of Londone at that time was verie favorable; and the saide capteine sent for suche citizens of Londone as it pleased him to commande to repair unto him, and letters of safe conduct as folowes:—

THE safeguarde and signe manuelle of the Capteine of Kent sent to Thomas Cock, Draper of Londone, by the Capteine of the great assemblie in Kent.

By this oure writeinge ensealed, we grant and will permit trulie, that Thomas Cock of Londone, Draper, shall come in good suretie and in safeguarde to our presence, without anie hurte of his persone, and so aboide from us againe at his pleasure, with all other persones assigned at his denomination with him comeinge in likewise.

THE commande of the Capteine of Kent to Thomas Cock saith, for your instruction, first ye shall charge all Lumbards and strangers, being merchants, Genowais, Venetians, and Florentines, and otheres, this day to drawe them together to ordaine for us, the Capteine, twelbe harnesses complet of the best fashion, four-and-twenty brigandines, twelbe battle-axes, twelbe glaives, six horses with saddle and bridle, completely harnesssed, and a thousand markes of readie monie, and if this demande be not observed and done, we shall have the heads of as manie as we can get of them.

But to the intente the cause of this glorious capteines comeinge hither might be shadowde under good meaninge, he sent to the kinge an humble supplication, offeringe that his comeinge was not

against his grace, but his counsellors, as were lovers of themselves, oppressors of the poor, commonalty flatterers to the kinge, and enemies to his honour; suckers of his purse and robbers of his subjects, parcial to their friends and extreme to their enemies, through bribes corrupted, and for indifference havinge nothinge.

The chronicler here recounts the numerous grievances which Cade complained of. It is given in the form of a remonstrance, but the last clause, which we subjoin, gives the principal charge of injustice which Sakspeare has so happily introduced.

"Item, desireth the said capteine and commons that all extortions used daile amonge the common people mighte be laide downe, that is to saie, the greenware, the whiche is falsly used to the perpetuall destructione of the kinges true commons of Kent, also the Kings Bench, the whiche is too greif-ful to the shire of Kent, without provision of our soveraigne lorde the kinge and his true counsel, and also in takeinge wheate and othere graine, beefe, muttonne, and all other vittalls which is importable without provisione of our soveraigne lorde and counsel. They will noe longer beare it."

These billes, when the counsele had vele perusede, they did not onelie dissallowe and condemne them and the authores as proud and presumptuous, but also perswaded the kinge rather to suppress these rebels by force thane by faire promises; whereupon the kinge removed from Westminster into Greenwich, frome whence he woulde have sente certain lords with a powere to have distressed the Kentish men; but the men saide to theise lords they woulde not fighte against them that laboured to amende the common weale; wherefore the lords were driven to leave their purpose. Ande because the Kentish mene cried oute against the Lord Saie, the Kinge's Chamberlaine, he was by the kinge committed to the Towere of Londone. Thene went the kinge to Londone, and withine two daies afterwards wente against the Kentish mene with fifteen thousande mene well preparede for the warre, but the saide Kentish mene fled the nighte before his cominge into the woode countrie near Senocke, whereupon the kinge returned againe to Londone.

The queen, that had rule, beinge of his retraite advertisede, sent Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, and William his brother, with manie othere gentlemene, to followe the Kentish men, thinkinge they had fled, but they were deceived, for at the first skirmishe bothe the Staffordes were sleine, and all their companie discomfited. The kinge's armie cominge to Blackheath, hearinge of this, begane to murmur amongst themselves.

Jack Cade, upon victorie againt the Staffordes, apparellde himselfe in Sir Humphrey's brigandine, set full of gilt nailles, and so in some glorie returned againe towards Londone, diverse idel and vagarant persons out of Sussex, Surrey, and othere places stille increasinge his numbere. Thus this gloriouse capteine, guarded with a multitude of rusticall people, came againe to the plaine of Blackheath, and there stronglie encamped himselfe, to whome were sent from the kinge the Archbishops of Canterbury and Humfrid Duke of Buckingham to common with him of his griefes and requests.

These Lordes founde him sober in talke, wise in reasoninge, arrogant in haste, and stiffe in opinion, as who that by no means woulde grante to dissolve his armie excepte the kinge in persone woulde come to him and assente to the thinges he woulde require. The kinge hearinge the demandes of this villanouse rebel and doubtinge his owne menialle servantes which sparede not to speake that Cade's cause was profitable to the commonwealthe, departed in all haste to the Castle of Killingworth in Warwickshire.

The Kentish capteine beinge advertised of this, came firste intoe Southwarke, and there lodged at the White Harte, prohibitinge to alle his retinue murder, rape, and robbrie, by which color of well-meaninge, he the more allured to him the heartes of the common people.

After thate he entred Londone, cut the ropes of the drawbridge, and stroke his sworde on Londone stone, saieing, "Now is Mortimer lord of this cite;" and, after a glosinge declaration made to the maior, touchinge the cause of his thithere cominge, he departed againe into Southwarke; and upon the thirde daie of July he caused Sir Jas. Fines, Lord Saie, and Treasurer of Englonde, to be broughte to the Guildhall, ande there to be arraigned; whose beinge before the Kinges justices, put to answer, desire the to be tried by his peeres, for the longere delaie of his life, the capteine, perceivinge this dilatorie plea, by force toke him frome the officers, and broughte him to the standarde in Cheape, ande there before his confessione endede caused his heade to be stricken offe, and pitched it upon a highe pole, which was openlie borne before him through the streets.

Ande not contente therewith, he went to Mile-end, and there apprehended Sir Jas. Cromer, thene the Sheriffe of Kent, and son-in-law to Lord Saie, causing him alsoe, without confessione or excuse hearde, to be beheaded, and his head to be fixed on a pole, and with these two heads this bloodie wretch entred the cite againe, and, as it were in spight, caused theme in everie street to kisse together, to the great detestacion of alle the beholderes.

After this succedede open rapine and manifeste robbrie in manie houses withine the cite, and specialle in the house of Philip Malpas, Alderman of Londone, and diverse othere, over and besides ransominge and fininge of divers merchantes for the suretie of their lives and goodes. He also put to executione, in Southwarke, diverse persones, some for breakinge his ordinance, and othere of his former acquaintance, lest they shoulde bewraile his base lineage, beinge of his old acquaintance, and disparage him for takinge the name of Mortimer.

The maior and othere magistrates of Londone, perceivinge themselves neither to be sure of goodes nor of life well warranted, determinede to repelle and keepe oute of their cite such a mischievous cattife; and to be the better able to do so, they made the Lord Scales, and that renowned capteine, Matthew Gough, privie to their intended enterprise, beseechinge them of their helpe and furtherance therein. The Lord Scales promised them his aide with shootinge of the artillerie in the Towere, and Matthew Gough was by him appointed to assist the maior and Londners in all that he mighte, and so he and othere captaines orderde for the defense of the cite tooke upon theme in the nighte to keepe the bridge, and woulde not suffer the Kentish men to approche. The rebels, who nevere soundlie slepte, for fear of sudden assautes, hearinge that the bridge was thus kepte, ran in the greates haste to open that passage, where betwene both parties was a fierce and cruell fighte.

Matthew Gough, perceivinge the rebels to stande to their tacklinge more manfullie thane he thoughte they woulde have done, advised his companie not to advance anie further towards Southwarke till the daie appere, that they mighte see where the place of jeopardy rested, and soe to provide for the same, but this little availed. For the rebels with their multitude drove backe the citizens from the steps at the bridge foot to the drawbridge, and begane to set fire in diverse houses. Great ruth it was to beholde the miserable state wherein some, desiringe to eschew the fier, died upon their enemies weapon—women, with childrene in their armes, leapt for feare into the river; othere, in a deadlie care howe to save themselves betwene fire and water, and sworde, were in their houses choked and smotherede. Yet the captaines, not sparing, foughte on the bridge all nighte valiantlie, but in conclusion, the rebels got the drawbridge, and drowned manie, and slew John Litton, alderman, and Robert Heisand, a hardie citizen, with manie othere, beside Matthew Gough, a man of great wit, and much experience in feates of chivalrie, the whiche in continuall wars had spent his time in the service of the kinge and his father.

This sore confliete indured in doubtfull wice on the bridge till nine of the clocke in the morninge: for some time the Londners were beate backe to Sainte Magnus corner, and suddenly againe and suddenly againe the rebels were repelled to the steep in Southwarke, so that both parties, beinge feate and wearie, agreed to bare offe from fightinge to the next daie upon conditione that neither Londners should passe intoe Southwarke, nor the Kentish men intoe Londone.

Upon this abstinence for making him more friends this rakehell capteine brake up the gale of Kinges Benche and Marshalsee and soe were manie mates set at libertie verie meete for his matters in hande.

The Archbishops of Canterbury beinge Chancellor of Englonde, and as then for his suretie livinge withine the Towere, called to him the Bishop of Winchester, who for some safeguard laie then at Haliwell. These two prelates seazine the furie of the Kentish people by their late repulse to be somewhat asswaged passede by the river of Thames intoe Southwarke bringinge with theme under the kinges greates seale a general pardone unto alle the offenders and causede the same to be openlie publishede. The poore people were so glad of this pardone and so readie to receive it, that withoute biddinge farewell to their capteine theie withdrew themselves the same nighte everie man towards his home.

Now Jack Cade despairinge of succours, and fearinge the reward

of his lewd dealinge, put all his pillage and goodes that he had robbed into a barge, and sent it to Rochester, and would have entered into the castle of Gainsborough with a few men, but he was let of his purpose, whereupon he disguised himselfe in strange attire and fled into the wood countrie beside Lewes, in Sussex, hopinge so to scape.

The capteine and his followinge beinge then departed, not longe after proclamatione was made in divers places of Kent, Sussex, and Southerie, that whosoever coulde take the aforesaide capteine, alive or dead, should have a thousande markes for his travail.

Hollingshed here gives the proclamation in full, and continues—"After which proclamation, then published, a gentleman of Kent, named Alexandre Eden, awaited soe his time, that he tooke the saide in a garden in Sussex, so that he was slaine at Hothbide, and broughte to Londone in a carte, where he was quartered, his head set on Londone-bridge, and his quarters sent to divers places to be set up in the shire of Kent."

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

Now is the publishers' time, "aperire," as we are reminded by the name of the month; although such indications are somewhat "few and far between" in the periodical pile before us.

The NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is rather more seasonable than usual. Thus, among the papers, we find "The Emperor Nicholas, his Nobles, Serfs, and Servants;" "The Suppressed Comedy;" "April Fools' Day all the Year Round;" and "Easter Feasts in Poland." Mrs. Trollope, too, has a well-timed Week's Ramble in Aix-les-Bains and its Neighbourhood; but the gem of the month is a Legend by Ingoldsby, "The Wedding Day; or, the Buccaneer's Curse." Altogether, this is a smart, sprightly number. We must, however, protest against the space occupied by "Recreations in Natural History," the writer of which must take his readers to be very green. The plate is a capital etching by Leech.

THE METROPOLITAN opens bravely with a graphic sketch from the recent state trials in Ireland, emphatically termed "A Night for History." Mrs. Gore has contributed a tale—"Accounts of my Creditors," which, like the bills themselves, is somewhat too long. The Palais Royal and the Reign of Terror are the subjects of two other papers, judiciously placed together, and both of very moderate merit. The best review is that of Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton's translation of Schiller's Poems.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE shows some new vigour, though its poetry still remains the most treasurable portion of its contents. "The Workhouse Clock," an allegory, by the Editor, points epigrammatically to a recent discussion, and winds up with this earnest imprecation:—

"O! that the Parish Powers
Who regulate Labour's hours,
The daily amount of human trial,
Weariness, pain, and self-denial,
Would turn from the artificial dial
That striketh ten or eleven,
And go, for once, by that older one
That stands in the light of Nature's sun,
And takes its time from Heaven!"

There are, also, two charming poems by Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P.; besides minor pieces by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Frances Browne, Samuel Lover, and Charles Mackay. The Editor thus very pleasantly quizzes Mr. Horne for calling him, in his "New Spirit of the Age," a "Wit about town":—

A wit about town! what town? Certainly, not London. Not, it may be taken for granted, the Great Metropolis. The country knows better. We are hardly reckoned a wit, even at Whitsuntide, about Ponder's End, a mere village about town, as unknown for *jeu d'esprit* as the Townley marbles.

He suspects the phrase must be meant for Hook, who, "when C., the publisher, wished to re-christen his unprofitable 'Factory Boy,' replied, 'O, nothing more easy—call him the 'Unsatisfactory Boy'!—a repartee far beyond the wickedness of our wit, if it had been had up at Marlborough-street on purpose.' We predict that Mr. Horne will, for some time to come, be kept in hot water by his 'New Spirit.' In the 'Echo' to this number, the editor, by the way, promises a paper by Mr. Dickens, with other powerful aid.

BLACKWOOD contains some picturesque and powerful writing, but is not, upon the whole, an attractive number. A tale of Venice and the Adriatic, the Slave Trade, the Arabs of Cordova, and Southern Mexico, fill more than half the pages, and, consequently, make the interest too foreign. "Two Nights in Southern Mexico," abounds with such vivid writing as follows:—

A new and surpassingly beautiful landscape burst suddenly upon our view, seeming to dance in the transparent atmosphere. On either side, mountains, those on the left in deep shadow, those on the right standing forth like colossal figures of light, in a beauty and splendour that seemed really supernatural, every tree, every branch, shining in its own vivid and glorious colouring. There lay the valley in its tropical luxuriance and beauty, one sheet of bloom and blossom up to the topmost crown of the palm-trees, that shot up, some of them 150 and 180 feet high. Thousands and millions of convolvuluses, paulownias, bignoniads, dendrobiums, climbing from the fern to the tree trunks, from the trunks to the branches and summits of the trees, and thence again falling gracefully down, and catching and clinging to the mangroves and blocks of granite. It burst upon us like a scene of enchantment, as we emerged from the darkness of the forest into the dazzling light and colouring of that glorious valley.

"The British Fleet" is a very attractive paper, glancing at the scientific improvement of our navy, its heroes, and general history; it opens with a very neat picture of the model of a 120-gun battle ship; the following fact, too, is striking:—"England is, at this moment, building 200 steam-ships, with guns of a calibre to which all the past were trifling, with room for a regiment of land troops, besides their crews, and with the known power of defying wind and wave, and throwing an army in full equipment for the field, within a few days, on any coast of Europe." The political article on Ireland, is powerfully written.

TAIT continues Mrs. Gore's "Blanks and Prizes;" "A Summer at Port Philip," is a glance at the progress and prospects of this youngest, and, at present, most popular of the Australian colonies. It is followed by a prose rhapsody, strangely entitled, "A Gossip on Sensuous Influences." The "Sketch of the Great Irish Debate, by an eye-witness," is a graphic record of that important event, which is likewise ably canvassed in the *resumé*, entitled, "Politics of the Month." The remaining papers are mostly reviews of books.

BENTLEY contains a few sprightly articles. The "Scattergood" chapters are devoted to a call at an old country house, the production of a play, a literary and dramatic club, and a glimpse of Merchant Tailors' School: the shafts at writing for the minor theatres, and their stage economy, are very droll. "Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Sandwich" is scarcely worth the room it occupies; and six pages, "On the Introduction of Tobacco into Europe," are likewise misplaced, although they are quoted from an unpublished work. "Noctes Nectareæ," by the Irish Whiskey-drinker; and a lively patter "Legend of Revolution," by Mr. Ingoldsby, by Mr. Bann; are welcome reliefs to this somewhat *médicre* number of the Miscellany. "The Divan," by the way, improves: its drolleries are, this month, well-timed, and enable us to identify the date of the magazine, a feature but little attended to in periodical writing.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE contains nearly forty pages of the Editor's "St James's," terminating with the dismissal of Secretary Harley: the period is, by no means, of the brightest interest; but the novelist contrives to enliven his narrative with descriptions of suppers, and other jovial meetings of the court and kitchen. The author of "Ferrars" has woven the account of "Welby, the Cripple Hermit," into a very readable story: his death is powerfully told. Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla" is full of classical sweets, not forgetting Acis and Galatea. The number contains a greater proportion of reviews of new books than hitherto: that on the "New Spirit of the Age" is entitled "The New Gull's Hornet-book;" it is a dull account of a dull work, extending to nine pages, too great a space to be devoted to the demolition of a second-rate book: besides, the reviewer's forte is not ridicule; his jokes are ponderous; whilst he is too literal on the faults of his victim even to be amusing, and this where there exists tempting scope for broad humour.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is a very various lumber of legend and novel, poetry and politics, biography and criticism on literature and art. "The Three Suitors," a legend of Rheineck, by Charles Hervey, is an amusing piece of poetic humour. "Glimpses in the Mountains,—No. I.," is genuine picturesque romance-writing. The two papers, "Southey and his Poems" and "Canova and his Works," deserve to be read with attention.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE has for its main attractions "Gwalior," "New Zealand," "The Sugar Duties," and "The Agriculture of Hindostan." A paper on the "Health and Vital Statistics of Calcutta," by M. Stocqueler, is full of important details.

FISHER'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE contains striking papers on the proposed canal or other communication from the Atlantic to the

Pacific; the History, Cultivation, and Consumption of Sugar; and "New Zealand—Our Title there."

THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE, No. I., presents another instance of the subdivision of interests; for almost every science, art, profession, and trade, has its journal or literary representative. Of course, the present work will be exclusively devoted to banking affairs. Thus, in the opening number, we have Mr. Cobden's opinions on banking, as given by him before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1840, when "he only once, and then incidentally, spoke of the Corn-laws as interfering injuriously with our monetary system." Among the other papers are "A Proposal for a New Species of Currency, with one Bank of Issue," and "Sir Robert Peel's Opinions on the Currency," besides reviews of books, banking intelligence, &c. The editor, we opine, will have a difficult course to steer among the Currency crotchets of the day, and the thousand and one panaceas for monetary derangement.

THE CHRISTIAN'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE has for its leading topics Tractarianism, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Present Aspect of the Church;" the recent Ordination at New York; a popular paper "On Symbolism;" and a religio-philosophical article, "The Merits of Jesus Christ, Man's Only Justification before God."

THE CHEMIST, edited by C. and J. Watt, is well filled with papers on chemistry, chemical manufactures and agricultural chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, therapeutics, &c.; the French and German journals being the staple sources. This work, published at one shilling, is certainly equal to the half-crown number of other days.

THE SPORTING REVIEW continues to flourish under its original editor, Craven. His "Hyde Marston" this month is "an o'er true" gambler's tale. The other leading papers are Lord W. Lennox's "Life of a Jockey," "Uncle Toby at Newmarket," "Fishing in the Shannon," and practical papers on "Training the Racehorse," "Kennel Lameness," and "Turf Law"—the latter, especially, a well-timed topic.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE spiritedly chronicles the runs with Her Majesty's Hounds, the Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase, the Waterloo (Liverpool) Coursing Meeting, and the Coventry, Warwick, and Pychley Hunt Races. There are likewise observations on battueing, driving, and the late shooting season. One of the illustrations is Isaac Walton's Farm, engraved in our 97th number: we quote the following details:—

Father Isaac's farm-house is situated about three miles east of Eccleshall, lying between that town and Stafford, and about a mile and a half from the pretty village of Bridgford. The place is called "Half-head," and is composed of three or four more farm-houses. The land which Walton left in trust to the town of Stafford is now let to a farmer adjoining, and on inquiring for it, strange to say, his son did not know Walton's farm or house, although the farm-buildings nearly touch each other. The old house is now occupied by two families—agricultural labourers. A branch of the river Sow runs through some of this farm-land, and is a very pretty-looking sort of a trout-stream, in which we can fancy, from its rural and retired situation, this good man to have indulged in his contemplative and favourite sport. This part of the stream is beautifully studded with alders and willows, and will, immediately on sight of it, take the attention of all lovers of sport—its winding course, and consequently shallow and deep water, which is always favourable to fish either for breeding or feeding. It will not be presumption to imagine that Walton bought this spot, if not purposely, in some measure for the sake of the fishing; and "with a frater feeling strong," we stepped o'er the threshold into the old-fashioned kitchen, with its bare oaken beams, off which that worthy, the late Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, cut a piece in remembrance of one whose pages have done much in giving a moral tone to the mind of many a youth under the pleasing guise of "The Complete Angler." In the year after Walton's death, 1683, this farm was let for 21s. a-year; since then, land has doubled its value.

SYLVESTER SOUND, Part VI., progresses with his drolleries of self-ringing bells and practical jokes, all calculated to bring about the love-plot.

MURRAY'S COLONIAL AND HOME LIBRARY, No. VII., contains Irby and Mangles's Travels in the Holy Land, describing several parts of the Levant which have been but little visited by modern travellers; this work is also an accredited authority on Egyptian antiquities, &c. The Siege of Gibraltar, the great Lord Clive, and the Battle of Waterloo, are announced for early numbers of this economical and excellent miscellany.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE opens unworthily with "A Fine Day in the Strand," a paper far below Regina's standard, although it is pretty gossip. "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," with his military experiences is very sparkling. Among the curiosities of the number are papers on "the Chemists of the 18th Century," and "on the Pretended Burning of the Library of Alexandria by the Saracens." The closing paper glances pleasantly enough at the life of the great singer and actor, Herr Standigl.

THE NOUVEAU BEAU MONDE is a handsome new Magazine of London and Parisian costumes, containing five quarto coloured plates of fashionable dresses, caps, bonnets, &c.

THE NEW PARLEY LIBRARY is a penny-magazinish miscellany, in its own phrase, "splendidly illustrated."

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION in 1798, has reached its fourth part; its most striking chapter being the Battle of Ross—Massacre at Scullabogue. It is graphically written, and well annotated; but one of Cruikshank's "murder" illustrations in this part is too literal.

SACRED ARCHITECTURE is the title of a work intended to embrace the temples and churches of antiquity, and to contain "practical directions for restoring these dilapidated edifices to their primitive beauty;" the illustrations showing the styles of sacred architecture. The plates, three in each part, are in spirited outline; but the work has more of a professional than popular character.

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE, in the varied utility of its contents, attests the increased attention paid to agriculture in this country; chemistry and mechanics are specially contributing to its advancement; and the activity of the provincial societies is well recorded in this miscellany.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE has been transferred to a new guardianship, and the editress promises some desirable acquisitions to the contributors' roll. The tales and romances in this number are attractive.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, No. XVI., opens with the journey of Mr. Jonas and Montague, "on an enterprise." This chapter contains some admirably descriptive sketches. The following picture of an approaching storm is sublimely accurate:—

It was one of those hot, silent nights, when people sit at windows, listening for the thunder which they know will shortly break; when they recall dismal tales of hurricanes and earthquakes, and of lonely travellers on open plains, and lonely ships at sea struck by lightning. Lightning flashed and quivered on the black horizon even now; and hollow murmurings were in the wind, as though it had been blowing where the thunder rolled, and still was charged with its exhausted echoes. But the storm, though gathering swiftly, had not yet come up; and the prevailing stillness was the more solemn, from the dull intelligence that seemed to hover in the air of noise and conflict afar off. It was very dark; but in the murky sky there were masses of cloud which shone with a lurid light, like monstrous heaps of copper that had been heated in a furnace and were growing cold. These had been advancing steadily and slowly, but they were now motionless, or nearly so; and as the carriage clattered round the corners of the streets, it passed, at every one, a knot of persons, who had come there—many from their houses close at hand, without hats—to look up at that quarter of the sky. And now a very few large drops of rain began to fall; and thunder rumbled in the distance.

But the entire chapter, the incidents of the journey, the catastrophe, and the terror of the guilty Montague, are alike excellently told. In the next chapter we find Martin and Tapley at the Blue Dragon. Here is a truly Pickwickian bit:—

The company soon came tumbling out, insisting to each other that the Dragon clock was half an hour too fast, and that the thunder must have affected it. Impatient, wet, and weary, though they were, Martin and Mark were overjoyed to see these old faces, and watched them with delighted interest, as they departed from the house, and passed close by them.

"There's the old tailor, Mark!" whispered Martin.

"There he goes, sir! A little bandier than he was, I think, sir, aint he? His figure's so far altered, as it seems to me, that you might wheel a rather larger barrow between his legs as he walks, than you could have done conveniently, when we know'd him. There's Sam coming out, sir."

"Ah, to be sure!" cried Martin. "Sam, the hostler. I wonder whether that horse of Pecksniff's is still alive?"

"Not a doubt on it, sir," returned Mark. "That's a description of animal, sir, as will go on in a bony way peculiar to himself for a long time, and get into the newspapers at last under the title of 'Singler Tenacity of Life in a Quadruped.' As if he had ever been alive in all his life, worth mentioning! There's the clerk, sir, very drunk, as usual."

The scene between the elder Chuzzlewit, Pecksniff, and Martin, is well sustained. In the ensuing chapter, Jonas and Montague ensnare Pecksniff with this bait:—

"Bring your friend!" cried Mr. Pecksniff, in a gush of hospitality. "Bring any number of your friends!"

"This aint the sort of man to be brought," said Jonas, contemptuously. "I think I see myself 'bringing' him to your house for a treat? Thank'ee all the same; but he's a little too near the top of the tree for that, Pecksniff!"

The good man pricked up his ears; his interest was awakened. A position near the top of the tree was greatness, goodness, virtue, sense, genius; or, it



could not be looked up at by that gentleman with too great an amount of deference, or from a position of too much humility. So always it is with great spirits.

The following Pecksniffian rhapsody would have moved one of the astrologers of old:—

"Behold the wonders of the firmament, Mrs. Lupin! How glorious is this scene! When I look up at those shining orbs, I think that each of them is winking to the other to take notice of the vanity of men's pursuits. My fellow-men!" cried Mr. Pecksniff, shaking his head in pity, "you are much mistaken; my wormy relatives, you are much deceived! The stars are perfectly contented (I suppose so) in their several spheres. Why are not you? Oh! do not strive and struggle to enrich yourselves, or to get the better of each other, my deluded friends, but look up there with me!"

Mrs. Lupin shook her head, and heaved a sigh. It was very affecting. "Look up there, with me!" repeated Mr. Pecksniff, stretching out his hand; "with me, an humble individual, who is also an insect like yourselves. Can silver, gold, or precious stones, sparkle like those constellations? I think not. Then do not thirst for silver, gold, or precious stones; but look up there, with me!"

This number is full of salient points, and is throughout capital.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, No. XII., concludes a volume so cleverly as to promise well for its successor. In the editor's "Chronicles of Clovermook," the "Gratis," the "Lane of Velvet Path," and "The Tragedy of the Till," maintain the reputation of the series for highly-wrought satire, and the power of laying bare uncharitable self. Miss Toulmin has contributed a tale of the day—"The Orphan Milliners," which may effect much good in awakening sympathy to a class of sufferers, whose wrongs have been but lightly estimated in the social scale. "The Levy Papers," it may be requisite to inform some readers, is a chronicle of bill-discounting attorneys, sheriffs' officers, &c. "A Night with the Industrious Fleas," two Irish Legends, and "The Poor Girl and the Angels," are among the remaining contents. Our specimens of the illustrations are from a tale of a tournament, near the Springs of St. Chad, between Ware and Hertford; but the story itself is too long for quotation. Our next engraving illustrates one of Mrs. Postans' sketches of Parisian Life.

THE PARISIAN DANDY.

The Parisian dandy of to-day, as we see him lounging on a chair at Tortoni's, has an aspect, striking, remarkable, we may add grotesque. His long flowing hair, and beard à la Vandike, his wide flat-brimmed hat, and large bowed cravat, give to his head an air almost of the antique; but this again is contradicted by a surcoat, or *paletole*, of the most singular form, lemon kid gloves, an amber headed cane, and the little bunch of violets, that purchased for a sous, of the pretty Norman peasant, with the gay kerchiefed head-dress at the corner, he now bears daintily between his fingers.

The Parisian dandy, effeminate in appearance, and devoted to frivolity, affects a love of all manly exercises, with an attachment to dogs and horses, races and hunting parties. These he discusses, while attired in a blue cashmere dressing gown, lined with orange silk, a Persian cap, surmounting his perfumed locks, a cigar peeping from his moustache, and a cup of coffee by his side. The last picture of Alfred de Dreux is on the wall, and on the table a very odd collection, composed of the Charivari, and a bunch of violets; boxing gloves and bonbons; Bürgmüller's last waltz, and George Sand's new novel; with an essay on government, by the Abbé Lamennais, and a design for the embroidering of a cashmere waistcoat, by our dandy himself.

Sometimes the Parisian dandy, indifferent to Jules Janin, and all the critics of all the journals, unhesitatingly commits his literary labours to the suffrage of society, and society is very lenient. Men smile, and call him a "bon enfant;" and pretty women, in consideration of his charming moustache, and delicious "bonnet à rec," from beneath which the ideas have flowed, (if there are any,) immediately deposit their five franc pieces at the nearest library, and seizing on the straw-coloured volume that promises so much, devote themselves wholly to it, for the sake of its delightful author.

It is questionable whether the literary dandy gains much by his pen—probably not; perhaps the brilliancy of his style, and the flowers of his rhetoric, do little more than provide varnish for his boots, and violets for his table; but this is not the point, he burns a genius, and believes his works immortal; he imagines his tomb heaped with laurel wreaths, and fair girls in pink bonnets and cashmere shawls sprinkling rose-buds around the poet's grave! It may be that his funds forbid all thoughts of a cutlet at the Café de Paris, or a quiet supper at the Rocher de Cancale; no matter, he smokes his cigar at four sous, sips his eau sucré, and is supremely blest.

The Parisian dandy does not confine his caprices to the effects of his costume, nor to the strange combination of his taste, in manners, habits, or equipages; he loves to carry them even into his apartment in the Rue Rivoli, or the Rue de la Paix, and there surround himself with all times, all styles.

The Parisian dandy sometimes affects the interests of a sportsman, not so much for the honest love of sport, but because it is well favoured by the princes of the blood. He occasionally joins the Paris Jockey Club, and cultivates, as he says, an amateur taste for Whist, plum pudding, and "bifteak à l'Anglaise;" although, in fact, the first and last have long been naturalized as foreigners in France. The dandy here talks of horses and dogs, as gracefully as he conversed the evening before with Madame la Comtesse, on poetry and perfumes; for zealous in nothing, he has the air of an enthusiast in all.

The true dandy is careless of expense, indifferent to his means, extravagant in his luxuries; but his imitator examines tradesmen's bills, talks of what he does not possess, and looks often at the total of his cash book. He dines, not at the Café de Paris, nor at the Rocher de Cancale, nor at Verrey's, but at a two franc restaurant's in an unfrequented neighbourhood, and then he lounges on a chair at Tortoni's, smoking his cigar even to its conclusion. He talks of society

he never mixes in, relates personal anecdotes of friends he knows only by name, and passes every leisure moment in his apartment on the fifth floor, in arranging and re-arranging, by every possible aid, his somewhat faded and threadbare attire. Miserable man! whom vanity thus cheats out of the few comforts that fortune would allow him; who talks of balls and dinners when famine hovers near him—of equipages and hors d'œuvre ready to drop from fatigue—and of the heat of the opera and the glare of a bal masqué, while remembering that his desolate chamber cannot boast of either fire or candle! And yet so will men live, cheating themselves of comforts, as well as deceiving others; disquieting themselves for a vain shadow.

At forty, be he false or true, the Parisian dandy commences his old age; and instead of his yearly accounts being filled with charges for champagne, articles of luxury, and bouquets of rare exotics, a considerable sum here and there appears in favour of Désirabode, the Parisian Cartwright, and other artists enjoying a high character for repairing time's destroying influences. Supported by the high art of the capital, greater perhaps in artifice than any in the world (whether applied to eyebrows or to manner), the dandy of forty strolls forth on the asphalt of the Boulevards, still proud of the enamel of his teeth, the delicacy of his complexion, and the graceful wave of his abundant tresses.

This number, as we have already intimated, is brimful of entertainment; and, like its predecessor, it contains one of Leech's attractive coloured etchings.



ALFRED BUNN, ESQ.

This active *entrepreneur* took his benefit at Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday week, when a house literally crowded to the ceiling bore ample testimony to the merits of the *beneficiaire*.

To be a manager, and a successful one, in these days, argues some extraordinary ability on the part of him who fills that arduous situation. Energy of unabating power, judgment of the most delicate perception, and a peculiar tact which feels the pulse of the fluctuating public's will, are all most necessary or essential to his



MR. BUNN.

position. He is a caterer who provides for a numerous party, and nobody should blame the cook because

"His worst of dishes chance to please the most."

But Bunn never served up a bad dish. He has got up some good operas and ballets in a style of unprecedented magnificence, and moreover is an encourager of modern art wherever he can find it. Bunn has had more managerial experience perhaps than any other person: he has had the metropolitan theatres, some provincial ones, and the Dublin also under his controul, in the direction of which he displayed a thorough knowledge of a dramatic tactician.

We cannot speak very descriptively, or even accurately, of the origin of Alfred Bunn, Esq., for according to his auto-biography, "Those who open its pages for the purpose of ascertaining if their writer had any ordinary or extraordinary father or mother, uncle or aunt, brother or sister, relative or friend, will decidedly be disappointed." Mr. Bunn, by his own statement, is now forty-seven years old. In the year 1823, Elliston gave him his first appointment, as stage-manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In the month of April, or of May, 1833, Mr. B. became a lessee of both the patent theatres, and issued an address which pleased the public, and annoyed the professional Thespians.

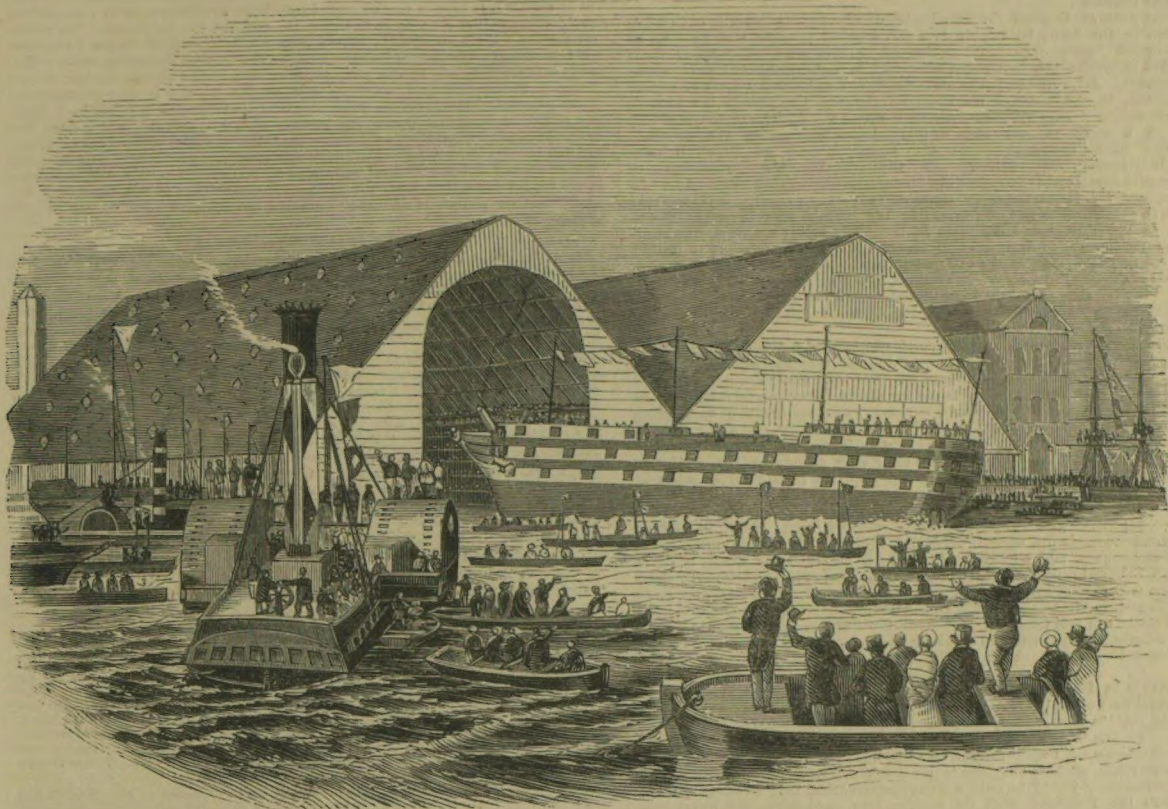
In the interim between '33 and '37, Macready had become lessee of Covent-garden, and published an address preparatory to the opening of his season, which was bitterly replied to by the lessee of Drury; for he can write, and sharply too! It is a pity that his style is not a little more amiable. In the three volumes which he has published under the title of "The Stage," had there been less vinegar and more honey, the amusing anecdotes would have flowed on much more pleasantly. He is now manager of Drury-lane Theatre, where frequently he has produced some *libretti* of his own construction with decided success; and, latterly, Mr. Bunn has contributed some comic rhymes of merit to "Bentley's Miscellany."

Some worshippers of John Kemble's days cry out, "Why does he not produce the legitimate drama which enchanted us in our youth?" Mr. Bunn's answer is simply this: "Because, gentlemen, in the first place, I have no actors to present you with, and in the next, the head of Taste is (as the Jonathans would say) rather considerably turned: heels light as they are or may be, will weigh down any intellect when put into the scale of present public favour." Go on, and prosper, Mr. Bunn, continuing to give us new operas and ballets, now and then letting us have a "taste of our own quality," by bringing out the work of a native composer; for, depend upon it, with all our love for the foreigners, we have yet remaining a little national pride. Be to musicians what Mæcenas was to poets, and we shall not want Purcells or Mozarts, whose merits, combined with your own, may produce you a benefit every night of the season!

The annexed portrait is from an admirably drawn lithograph, by Lane.



JACK CADE'S CAVERN I LACKHEATH.—See page 219.



LAUNCH OF THE "BOSCOWEN," AT WOOLWICH.

LAUNCH OF THE BOSCOWEN OF 70 GUNS AT WOOLWICH.

Oh! 'tis a glorious sight to see
A gallant ship first time set free,
Just like an ocean-bird, to lave
Its form within the surging wave!
But is't not pity, too, to think
How soon her daring prow may sink,
And add to that drear list which tells
Of deaths that had no friend's farewells?
Forbid it Fate! our benison
Be ever round this stately one,
And guard her well! But why should we
Express a wish so timidly?—
To safety and alike to Fame
A passport is *Boscawen's* name!

W.

Wednesday was one of those periodical *fête* days at Woolwich, when the good old town appears to the staid and sober portion of its inhabitants turned upside down, and the houses inside out. The busy note of preparation for the launch had been sounded for some days previously, and the plodding inhabitants of the metropolis, forgetting the cares and anxieties of business in the excitement of the launch of a ship of the line, and the glories of a brilliant summer sky, turned out in thousands, and from an early hour the Blackwall and Greenwich Railways, the various steam-boat companies, and all the other ordinary and extraordinary conveyances towards Woolwich reaped an abundant harvest, from the immense multitudes who continued to arrive from all quarters up to the time the launch took place.

Within the dockyard ranges of seats, rising gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, had been erected around the ship, and those set apart for the public functionaries and their friends were decorated with flags of all nations, and when filled with elegantly dressed females and officers in naval and military uniforms, had an extremely brilliant effect. Off the dockyard, the merchant vessels, Government steamers, and craft of all descriptions were gaily dressed out with flags, their decks and rigging being crowded with spectators; and the spirit-stirring strains of the military bands of the Royal Artillery and Marines, mingled with the hearty cheers of the assembled multitudes, greeted the majestic vessel as she gracefully glided into the water. The launch was fixed to take place at half-past one o'clock, and at half-past twelve the workmen commenced knocking away the shores and blocks, but an unexpected overflow of the tide at a few minutes before one o'clock, "took the vessel," to use the phrase of one of the artisans, "out of their hands," and carried her off the slips over four of the blocks which they had not time to knock away. The only inconvenience resulting from this was that a great portion of the public who were assembled outside the gates, and some of the more aristocratic portion of the visitors, were too late to witness this national spectacle. The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by the Countess of Haddington; and among the distinguished visitors, we noticed the Danish Ambassador, and family; Sir C. Forbes, and a large party of friends; the whole of the naval and military authorities stationed at Woolwich; the Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir S. Herbert, and other persons of rank. The ship floated gallantly out on the river, and will forthwith drop down to

Sheerness, when her masts will be stepped, and her rigging completed. There was a large party on board the *Boscawen* when she went off the slips; and one jolly tar got astride of the figure-head of the old admiral, waving his hat and cheering most lustily as she left the dock.

This fine vessel (named after our intrepid admiral), was originally intended to be a 74-gun ship, but was altered, under the superintendence of Sir Robert Seppings, to an 80-gun ship, and reduced at last to a 70-gun ship by Sir W. Symonds, who added seven feet to her breadth. This alteration makes her too short for beauty as a model, and gives her somewhat of a stunted outline. The following are her dimensions:—

Length on the gun-deck	180 0
Length of keel for tonnage	146 9½
Breadth extreme	54 0
Breadth for tonnage	53 0
Breadth moulded	52 6
Depth in hold	24 0
Tons.	
Burden, old measurement	2,213 81-94
Burden, new measurement	1,911 2931-3,500

THE HORSE-WATCHER.

This may not be a very intelligible title to many of our readers, but we will hasten to inform them what is meant by it, in the best way we can. Horse-racing was established in this country in the reign of James I., under, nearly all, the rules and bye-laws which at present regulate the turf. We cannot say, that the sport was conducted then upon more honourable principles than at present: on this point we should like to be silent, but we cannot help thinking that the first plunge into the vortex of all gambling—horse-racing—was anything but a purifying bath for the morals. Time was when there was honest betting on the supposed merits of the respective horses; now, the said betting is influenced by secret information derived from a set of fellows who are technically called *touters*—*bush-skulkers*, or *horse-watchers*, whose suborned duty is to conceal themselves, as well as they can, near the training ground, and observe the condition and performance of the horses entered to run, as they take their galops every morning previous to the contest with their enlisted rivals. These men, who are all stable-yard bred, can, from their hiding-place, scientifically discover a perfection or disqualification in a racer, and report, accordingly as they are paid, to either side of the interested parties who have large sums depending upon the issue of the course, and who make up their "books" in conformity with the amount of information thus dishonourably obtained. This system of *espionage* is not always successful, and we are glad of it—for betting, which at the best is a bad thing, is never worse than when, by artifice and design, it presumes upon the positive incredulity of the unwary.

The rearing season having just commenced, the tricks of the *Horse-Watcher* cannot be too prominently placed before the public.



THE HORSE-WATCHER.

RETRIBUTION.

BY THE
BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

MR. NUGENT had not been long in London, when he received a note from his bankers, to beg he would not draw on them to any large amount until fresh dividends were received, as his account was already some hundreds overdrawn. Mr. Nugent received this letter as he was putting on his gloves to join a party at Mrs. Hamilton's, from whence they were all to proceed on a water excursion. "There must be some great error," he exclaimed; "there must be thousands in their hands! What can they mean? The £20,000 for the sale of my Oxfordshire estate has been paid in." But while these reflections were passing in his mind, he put the letter into his bureau, and hurried off to one, whose ready smile banished for that day all recollection of the letter and its contents. The next morning he proceeded to his bankers, and was thunderstruck to find them persisting in their report that he had no money in their hands. "But the £20,000," said he; "if even my yearly income is exceeded (which I cannot comprehend), you have still the £20,000, which is to pay off the mortgage my poor father left unredeemed."

The elder partner in the house, to whom Mr. Nugent addressed himself, saw distinctly that something must be wrong, and with great kindness of manner, said—"Endeavour to recollect the payments you have made, Mr. Nugent, for it is my painful duty again to repeat that some hundreds beyond your income, and the £20,000, have been drawn out in your name."

There was an earnestness in this speech which made Mr. Nugent feel that he had by some means been robbed; and in an agitated tone he desired to see the orders on which these sums had been paid. The orders were produced, and a chair handed him, that he might examine them at his ease. Mr. Nugent's memory was so retentive on all matters of business or money transactions, that he could in an instant remember each order he had written; but among those he knew to be in his own handwriting were mixed many, for very large sums, which he felt certain were forgeries. He put them apart, and then said, "Here are forgeries to the extent of £22,500."

"Forgeries!" exclaimed the partners. "On whom do your suspicions fall, Mr. Nugent?"

"I can no more imagine," replied he, "than you who paid them without discovering them to be so."

"This is a serious affair," observed the elder partner, "and the more painful, as it must have been committed by some one in your confidence, by some one who was aware of the unusual amount in our hands."

"It is a circumstance which cannot, I should think, be known to many," remarked Mr. Nugent, "for the sale of my estate was negotiated privately by my agent, and he was aware that it was merely placed here till the term of notice was complete for paying off my father's mortgage."

"It will be necessary to send immediately to your agent," replied the bankers, "and we will also consult our professional man. Immediate steps must, of course, be taken; the last order, you perceive, has been presented within the last week, and we must hope detection will not be difficult. How fortunate," added he, "that you should have drawn for £1000 a few days since, or the iniquity might have remained concealed, and the culprit had time to escape."



"But, good God! who can have done such an act?" exclaimed Mr. Nugent. "I know not the being on whom I could, for an instant, look with suspicion."

"Nevertheless, it has been done," rejoined the bankers; "and done by some one well acquainted with your affairs, and perfectly conversant with your signature, for there is not the slightest variation in the letters, or the peculiar manner you have of joining the c in *Frederic* to the first letter of your family name. We must beg you, Mr. Nugent, to consider well who has been in your confidence, and to afford us all the aid in your power during the prosecution we must immediately institute."

A much longer conversation ensued, and it was decided that the parties should again meet at the earliest hour their professional agents could attend.

On leaving his bankers, Mr. Nugent came suddenly on Horace Vernon, and, on the impulse of the moment, he exclaimed, as he took him by the arm, "Vernon, you are just the person I am delighted to meet; a very unpleasant affair has just been discovered, and your clear head and legal knowledge may assist me in unravelling the mystery which attends it."

"I need not say," replied Vernon, "how happy I shall be to give any aid in my power. But what is the nature of this discovery?"

"Forgery," said Mr. Nugent, "forgery to an enormous amount."

"Forgery!" echoed Vernon. "Good God, how extraordinary! Are all I regard to be the victims of this awful sin? Excuse my agitation, Mr. Nugent; you are not my first friend who has been ruined by this detestable act."

"Ruined! No, thank God, not quite so bad as that," interrupted Mr. Nugent; "but compose yourself, Vernon, while I relate the facts. I did not know," he continued, as he affectionately pressed the arm he held, "that I was touching on a point so painful to your feelings."

"Painful indeed," returned Vernon, "and reviving sad recollections; but the pang is past; and now tell me, Mr. Nugent, all the particulars, that I may judge how I can serve you."

Mr. Nugent related every thing which had transpired at the bankers'. Vernon shook his head, saying, "It is a bad business; and I am sorry to say, suspicion would seem to point to a quarter whence no such act could have emanated; but you must perceive, my dear sir, that, as no one but Mr. Thornton was aware of the unusual amount at your bankers'—"

"Stop, Vernon," cried Mr. Nugent, "do not profane Thornton's name by coupling it with this act. It is as morally impossible that he should have any knowledge of this business, as that you or I should have been guilty of it."

Vernon resumed, "I did not mean to infer that he was so; but might not some villain in his office have become acquainted with the state of your account?"

Mr. Nugent remained silent, and they soon reached Mrs. Hamilton's, at whose door Vernon took his leave, saying, "Command my services, if you think they can be of any use in this nefarious transaction."

"I will let you know the result of my conference at the bankers', where I am to be at five o'clock this afternoon, when I expect to meet their solicitor and Mr. Thornton; meanwhile, Vernon, do not mention the circumstance to any one."

"You may rely on my silence," returned his companion, as, shaking him by the hand, he bade him adieu.

It had been Mr. Nugent's first intention to acquaint Mrs. Hamilton with this fatal discovery; but, while talking with Vernon, he had decided on not making her uneasy until he had gained some probable clue to the delinquent. Other sym-

pathy, under this or any other misfortune, he felt certain; but he loved to see her smile, to see her cheerful; and, in fact, had not the heart to cause her any sorrow.

Mr. Nugent possessed one of those kind and noble dispositions which find pleasure in forestalling the wishes of others, and therefore Mrs. Hamilton had never been forced to ask for the gratification of any wish; and even at this moment, when his position was considerably embarrassed by the discovery he had made, he could not resist saying to her, on the departure of a person to whom she had been expressing her wish to possess some exquisitely wrought toilet ornaments, which were for sale—"Stella, shall we go together and look at these things, or will you trust to my taste in their selection?" And as usual she answered,

"Oh, you must not buy them; they are beautiful—they are unique, but you must not spend your money on me—your children would dislike me still more."

Mrs. Hamilton was sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Nugent's mind to be aware that the last remark would be a sufficient incentive to him to do what she secretly wished. She knew that to name his children's dislike would make him anxious, by any indulgence, to atone for what he considered their injustice towards her.

The ornaments were purchased, and sent to Mrs. Hamilton ere he returned to keep his appointment with the bankers. He found the two professional men waiting his arrival, and a long, and, to Mr. Nugent, a most unsatisfactory, discussion took place. It appeared desirable to produce the cheque book Mr. Nugent was in the habit of using, and this had unfortunately been left by him in the country. It was then suggested that he should, without loss of time, dispatch his solicitor, or go himself, for it. Mr. Nugent preferred the latter course, and his lawyer (Mr. Thornton) proposed to accompany him, that they might continue their deliberations on this painful occurrence.

"If we start directly," said Mr. Thornton, "we shall be in time for the mail train; but (pulling out his watch) we have not a moment to lose."

"I will only write a line," observed Mr. Nugent.

"Impossible, my dear sir," returned his solicitor; "we have barely time to reach the station."

Mr. Nugent, however unwillingly, felt forced to resign himself to the advice and opinion of those around; but the idea of "What will Stella think? How alarmed she will be at my not returning, as I promised to do!" occupied almost as prominent a place in his mind as the forged cheques.

While Mrs. Hamilton was regarding with admiration her newly-acquired toilette ornaments, Horace Vernon was announced. His manner of entering was so abrupt, his countenance so pale and agitated, that Mrs. Hamilton became alarmed; but, in answer to her inquiries, he said, "You will laugh at me, Stella, but I have been so sadly impressed by a dream, that I cannot shake off the uneasiness it has created, and I am come to conjure you to place the realization of a part at least beyond the power of fate. I will not harrow your soul by a description of the horrors I beheld in this vision—but, for God's sake, give me back without delay, the pocket-book I placed in your bureau. Nothing else will remove the fears conjured up by my dream, of the frightful consequences to yourself. Do not hesitate, Stella, I am half mad when I think of this vision." There was an earnestness, and also a tenderness in his manner, which powerfully affected Mrs. Hamilton; she sought to soothe his agitation by every expression of fond endearment, but perceiving that he still insisted on the possession of his pocket-book, she hastened to place it in his hands, secretly blessing the dream which had elicited such a proof of his regard, the imagined cessation of which she had been mourning. "I will take a turn in the air before my dinner," said he, "and return to pass the evening with you. Your tenderness will, I trust, soothe my half-frenzied senses."

"Alas, Horace," replied Mrs. Hamilton, "I fear that may not be; for Mr. Nugent has already received my permission to do so, still you know how willingly."

He interrupted her by saying—"On no account would I have you make any change; early to-morrow you may expect me. Farewell till then, Stella." And Horace Vernon was half way down stairs before she could return his parting salutation.

"It is very odd," thought she, "that a mind like his should be so distressed by such a phantom as a dream." But the revival of attachment it appeared to have produced brought forward a train of happy thoughts, in which she indulged till startled by a loud ring at her door. "Pshaw," she remarked peevishly, "how early he has come." Soon became aware that it was not Mr. Nugent's step on the stairs, and, on the door being opened, the servant announced Mr. Spencer, a gentleman from Mr. Nugent's.

Mrs. Hamilton half arose as she said, "Has anything happened to prevent Mr. Nugent's coming himself?"

"Yes, madam," replied Mr. Spencer, as he drew a chair, and, unasked, seated himself near her. "A very unpleasant affair has detained Mr. Nugent, and I am compelled by the gravity of the case to take measures which may, I fear, be disagreeable to you. You are, I am told, well acquainted with Mr. Nugent. Pray, do you feel yourself sufficiently conversant with his handwriting to be able to identify it on oath?" Mrs. Hamilton turned deadly pale, but, after a moment's pause, during which Mr. Spencer's eyes were fixed on her, she said, "Relieve my mind as to the cause of Mr. Nugent's detention, assure me that he is not ill, and I shall be better able to talk of business, if indeed I can understand it, though I confess my ignorance on all such matters."

Mr. Spencer took from his pocket-book one of the forged orders, and, holding it close to her, said, "Will you swear to the best of your knowledge and belief that this is Mr. Nugent's handwriting?" Mrs. Hamilton appeared to examine the writing attentively, and then, without raising her eyes, replied, "I should say, to the best of my knowledge or belief, it is his handwriting; but why," added she, with an offended air, "why am I questioned on this matter? By what right or authority do you trouble me on a subject which cannot concern me?"

"Pardon me, madam, if I venture to say it is one which does most materially concern you. A very extensive forgery has been committed on Messrs. C—and D—and Mr. Nugent's bankers, who are bound to prosecute; and I regret to say, they have instructed me to secure your person, and, by virtue of this search-warrant examine your papers."

"What can you mean?" exclaimed Mrs. Hamilton, struggling to conceal her agitation. "Who has presumed to authorise this indignity? What have I to do, or how can I be made responsible for a forgery (if there has been one) of Mr. Nugent's name? Do you mean to insinuate that your employers suspect me of any knowledge of it?"

"Even so, madam," coolly replied the man of business.

"Then, sir," exclaimed she, "you and your employers shall be made to repent his insolent outrage. Where on earth is Mr. Nugent, that he does not come forward to protect me from such indignity?"

Mr. Nugent, madam, has left town, and the business rests in the hand of Messrs. C—and D—and, who, though compelled by some certain facts, joined to very strong evidence, to make this accusation, have instructed me to render the proceedings as little offensive to you as possible."

"And is it by forcing your way into my presence, under false pretences, that you fulfil those instructions?"

"Nay, madam, you have no right to complain of any undue severity: I have simply detained you here while the officers have been searching other parts of the house, and now, with your leave, I will call to me to examine your bureau."

Mr. Spencer opened the door, when two men entered, and, without heeding Mrs. Hamilton's threats of punishment, or cries of indignation, proceeded in the search, for which they had been summoned. In the secretaire in her dressing-room a large sum in gold was found, but neither a bank-note nor any memoranda which could give colour to the suspicion on which the bankers had proceeded.

"What next am I to be subjected to?" she inquired.

"Simply, madam, to the surveillance of these gentlemen, who will remain in possession."

"Then I am your prisoner?" said she.

"I fear, madam, that is really the fact," replied Mr. Spencer. "This restraint must be enforced over to-morrow (Sunday), as the officers will be shut; but on Monday you will be examined on oath, and, if you are as strong as you state in your own innocence, you can have nothing to apprehend, and will, doubtless, be able to make this so evident, that no further proceedings will be taken. Is there any one you would wish to consult?"

"I wish to see Mr. Nugent immediately," Mrs. Hamilton replied.

"I have already assured you," said Mr. Spencer, "that Mr. Nugent has left town; but had you not better send for your solicitor?" Mrs. Hamilton appeared much shocked at Mr. Nugent's having left town without seeing her; but she wrote a note to her solicitor, and late at night he came to her.

To him she protested her innocence as strongly as she had done to Mr. Spencer; and, on his observing that the affair was an awkward one, and that she must be aware that the services in the power of any professional man to render her must in a great degree depend on her perfect candour and confidence, she asked, with the flush of anger on her cheeks, how he dared insinuate that she had any confidence to make beyond the assertion of her innocence of the charge so inhumanly and barbarously brought against her. "I have written," added she, "to Mr. Nugent, and I wish my letter to be forwarded to him immediately. It is to re-assure him not as to my innocence, for that is I know unnecessary; but of my sympathy in what has befallen him, and my desire to submit to all which is thought necessary to detect the culprit. Will you undertake," continued she, "to have this letter delivered into his own hands before to-morrow night?"

"I will go instantly, and endeavour to learn where he is, and, if I succeed, return immediately for the letter; meanwhile I will direct a confidential clerk to hold himself in readiness to start with it."

Mrs. Hamilton remained buried in thought till her solicitor returned, when she eagerly inquired his success.

"I have an express at the door ready to take your letter to Mr. Nugent, who is gone with his solicitor to his seat in Bedfordshire," replied the lawyer.

Mrs. Hamilton presented him with the letter, saying, "you will direct your messenger to proceed without one instant's delay; bid him deliver it himself into Mr. Nugent's hands, and, without waiting for any answer, return hither to render me an account of his embassy."

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EASTER ANTICIPATIONS.

Didst thou not fall out with a tailor for wearing his new doublet before Easter? *Romeo and Juliet.*

The great holiday of Christendom is Easter—consecrated as it is, to the memory of the most momentous event in the history of the world, the most revered by civilised man. As the memorial of "glad tidings," it has been from its earliest records a season of festivity and sport. As far back as the reign of Edward IV., we read that at Easter there was wont to be played public matches at hand-ball, in which the winners were rewarded with tany cakes, according to

Selden, to commemorate the custom observed by the Jews, of eating bitter herbs during the Passover.

In many parts of England the distribution of church ales prevails at this festival: and in the Scilly Isles there is a very comical practice still kept up at Easter, called "goose dancing," performed in this wise. The lasses dress themselves as youths, the lads as maidens, and in that fashion visit their neighbours' houses. All kinds of jollity go forward, and unlimited liberty of speech is permitted, to the extent of revealing all the social secrets of the islands. "By this means," says the authority from which we derive our information, "there is a spirit of wit and drollery kept up among the people." Were the habit introduced into the larger islands of Great Britain, there is reason to believe, in addition to the promotion of fun it would considerably augment the business of the bone-setters. Above all pastimes, however, Easter, both in times of yore and in modern days, has ever been life in many sports and exercises. In the middle ages horse-racing was peculiar to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays; and it was during an anniversary of the former, in the reign of Henry VIII., that, according to Randle Holme, the present system of the turf, or running for prizes by trained horses, originated at Chester, on a common, adjacent to the walls of the city, called the Rodheys. Having thus established our precedents, we proceed to suggest such modern instances as may be best adopted by those who seek wholesome and seemingly recreation for the coming week.

We write for the metropolitans: the rural people lead ambrosial lives all the year round—of course. The "twice two thousand that the world was made for" are independent of guides to relaxation. We write for the middle classes—would to God it were not a mockery to say for all our fellow-labourers in this vast workshop—knowing as we do, too well, how many of them dream of no blessing beyond the assurance of daily bread. To begin with the Cockney who aspires to his spurs—the Epping Hunt is no more! woe is Diana. But there is a rail to Slough, and the royal hounds chase calf on Easter Monday at Ascot Heath. It is a pleasant ride from the station, and will probably be in appetite when he reaches the meet. The royal huntsman spreads his hospitable board on the occasion. He will want his breakfast, and—*we wish* he may get it. For those pleasure seekers that elect to follow the Thames towards its source, there are Windsor, Hampton Court, Richmond, Twickenham, and all the trysts of sheen for which the queen of rivers is celebrated above bridge. Many will prefer going further a-field. To these the various railways offer facilities till now unknown. Your Oriental may go to the New Forest, to the Isle of Wight, to the Channel Islands, if it like him; the South Western rail will take him to "Southton" and back for a guinea! Who will not become familiar with the Brighton chain-pier, with Shakespeare's Cliff, with Olympic Newmarket, when he can do so at a less expense than stay at home?

Thus may it be done by the agency of steam coaches; by steam vessels equal marvels shall be accomplished. And first of Greenwich—"none but the brave deserve the fair"—that is to say it requires good nerves to enjoy that particular pleasure. To our degeneracy—while toiling and sweating (we ask pardon, the phrase is Hamlet's the Dane) through its robustious throngs, all dust and devilment and no room, we have ventured to think, that if instead of a pastime it were called a penance—it would be held a grievous infliction that Greenwich Fair. But there's the Hospital, with its wooden legs, and flags, and naval pictures, and such like battle pieces—*a noble picture for British curiosity* and pride.—Go to the,—painted hall, and unless you come out of it aghast for glory—gasping with drought for fame—we won't hear your prayer for half a pint of swipes, should we meet you in Alger's "Crown and Anchor." Some daring persons will descend to Gravesend—haply to Herne Bay; the desperate to Margate. We hope their enterprise may meet reward. In vain should we volunteer counsel to those who seek gratification within the cities of London and Westminster, where all will be a pageant from morn till morn again. The streets and the parks, the exhibitions and the institutions, the galleries, the saloons, and the theatres, from the Italian Opera, in the Haymarket, to the native at Rouse's and White Conduit Gardens. "Joy, joy for ever!" "Christmas," says the proverb, "comes but once a year." Easter ought to occur every quarter, for it falls in a pleasant time; and who knows but coy May might visit us more often than she does, if there were more frequently Easter games and revels to welcome her advent! Whitsuntide is but a lukewarm host: Easter has long been the autocrat of holidays; 'tis the season for bright looks, glad hearts, and best bibs and tuckers. Now let the world walk in silk attire. Don your holiday clothes: you may not now "fall out with a tailor for wearing his best doublet."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Saying that Alice Hawthorn and Vakeel were supported in three or four quarters at improved prices, there was nothing fresh in the betting on this race; in fact, the interest of a very busy afternoon was almost wholly centred in the Derby, for which several horses were backed with great spirit. We may especially mention Rattan and The Ugly Buck, *par excellence* the "movement" nags; 6 to 1 was taken to a large amount against each (supposing all to be genuine), public favour being so equally divided that a sovereign for an even hundred would have turned the scale. Orlando, Bay Momus (the sister to Grey Momus colt), Akbar, Apprentice, Qui Tam, and Colonel Peel's and Mr. Forth's lots, were also in general request, in most instances at better prices for the layers than we have quoted of late. Nothing fresh on the Oaks, and not a bet laid on the 2000 Guinea Stakes.

12 to 1 agst Pharaoh	20 to 1 agst Bramble	33 to 1 agst Gen. Pollock (t)
14 to 1 — Cattonite	20 to 1 — Vakeel	50 to 1 — The Broken
16 to 1 — Pagan	25 to 1 — Merry Andrew	50 to 1 — Down (t)
18 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	25 to 1 — Scallan	50 to 1 — Emma (t)

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	12 to 1 agst Running Rein	50 to 1 — Qui Tam
18 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot	25 to 1 — Cockamaroo	66 to 1 — Bebbington
30 to 1 — Mr. Ford's lot	35 to 1 — Campanero	100 to 1 — Phalaris
6 to 1 — The Ugly Buck	40 to 1 — Akbar (t)	100 to 1 — Sir Diggory
6 to 1 — Rattan	40 to 1 — Bay Momus (t)	100 to 1 — Diddle
14 to 1 — Orlando	40 to 1 — Apprentice	100 to 1 — Radnor
	40 to 1 agst Leander	

THURSDAY.—The formidable display of favourites for the Chester would, without explanation, lead to an erroneous impression as to the actual amount of business transacted. True it is that all were backed, but the investments in three cases out of five, were so ridiculously small, that we do not return the prices without some visitings of conscience. The chief outlay was on Freedom, Bramble, and Roscius, each of whom was supported, *ad spiritu*, by the "influentials." The prices, generally, tally with those previously quoted. The Derby betting again left the two favourites so nicely balanced, that we dare not venture to say which, if either, had the call. The grand feature in the speculations on this race was the advance of Mr. Ongley's King of the Gipsies to 25 to 1, taken to a large sum, solely on the strength of a trial on Monday with Roderick, and it will require frequent and liberal investments to keep him up. If we add that Mr. Ford's horses were in great force and that Running Rein was at a discount, we shall have completed our notice of the movements of an averagely busy Thursday.

6 to 4 agst the Ugly Buck (t)	5 to 1 agst Keeley (t)	20 to 1 agst Joe Lovell (t)
12 to 1 agst Pharaoh	20 to 1 agst Freedom	25 to 1 agst Merry Andrew
13 to 1 — Cattonite	25 to 1 — The Prior	30 to 1 — Gen. Pollock (t)
14 to 1 — Pagan (t)	25 to 1 — Roscius	33 to 1 — Hattoe
18 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	20 to 1 — Hooton (t)	33 to 1 — Portrait
20 to 1 — Bramble (t)	25 to 1 — Tacita	50 to 1 — Broken Down (t)
20 to 1 — Red Deer (t)	25 to 1 — Sir Robert	50 to 1 — Emma
9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Cockamaroo	40 to 1 agst Voltri
18 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot	25 to 1 — K. of the Gipsies	60 to 1 — Qui Tam (t)
30 to 1 — Mr. Ford's lot	30 to 1 — Ionian (t)	80 to 1 — Mount Ch.
6 to 1 — The Ugly Buck	40 to 1 — Leander	100 to 10 — Phalaris
6 to 1 — Rattan	40 to 1 — Akbar	100 to 10 — Sir Diggory
15 to 1 — Orlando	40 to 1 — Campanero	100 to 10 — Diddle
20 to 1 — Running Rein	40 to 1 — Bay Momus	100 to 15 — Lancet (t)
	300 to 250 agst Scott's, Day's, and Rogers's lots (t)	
25 to 1 agst Mr. Ford's lot	450 to 1 agst Rattan and Cockamaroo (t)	
10 to 1 on the field	11 to 1 agst Barricade (t)	14 to 1 agst Boarding School Miss
	30 to 1 agst All round my Hat (t)	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—THURSDAY.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—LACY V. FENWICK.
Considerable interest was created, from its being known that the case of "Lacy v. Fenwick," for a breach of promise of marriage, would be tried. The court was crowded by fashionably-dressed persons of either sex. Mr. Thesiger, Queen's Counsel, with Mr. Peacock, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Shee, with Mr. Roupell, for the defendant; entered immediately after the jury, and were some minutes in earnest consultation. The plaintiff, Miss Charlotte Lacy, is, it appears, a young lady possessing considerable personal attractions, and daughter of Colonel Lacy, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, and the defendant, William John Fenwick, is a gentleman of fortune, residing at Hayling Park, Croydon. The pleadings stated that on the 31st of January, 1833, the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff, and had failed to perform his promise up to the 21st of December, 1843, when he was requested to fulfil it, and refused to do so. The damages were laid in the declaration at £5000, and the defendant, having suffered judgment to go by default, the present jury were specially impanelled, under a writ of inquiry, to assess the damages which the plaintiff was entitled to receive of the defendant. After the jury were sworn, Mr. Thesiger rose, and, addressing the learned Under-Sheriff, said he was happy to relieve the jury from further attendance, as his friend Mr. Sergeant Shee and himself had agreed between themselves to take a verdict for the plaintiff for £1000. This announcement gave evident disappointment to the fashionables in attendance, who, doubtless, anticipated some disclosures of an interesting character.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—THURSDAY.

(Before Sir C. Williams.)

IN RE CHARLES MATHEWS, THE COMEDIAN.
Mr. Charles James Mathews, the comedian, appeared before the Court on Thursday, for the purpose of undergoing his final examination.—Mr. Lewis said

that, pending the proceedings, Mr. Mathews had saved for his creditors £290, but to enable him to earn that money, it had been necessary that he (Mr. Lewis) should advance him £73 to go to Liverpool, and for the purchase of the necessary dresses.—Sir C. Williams: Those dresses will be useful in future, I suppose.—Mr. Mathews: Oh, certainly, Sir Charles; they are all in perfect order.—Mr. Lewis continued to say he had advanced this money on a pledge that he should be repaid, and he now applied for the sanction of the Court for its repayment out of the amount of the earnings which lay to his account at the Bank of England.—Sir C. Williams could not comply with this request, not having the power, but had the greatest confidence that the creditors would do everything that was reasonable.—After some further conversation and arrangements as to the commencement of the periodical payments by Mr. Mathews, the final order was signed for his protection from all further proceedings. It was ultimately arranged that the payments should be quarterly or half-yearly, and date from 13th April.

IRISH MUSICAL EVENINGS.—Mr. Lover had his third evening on Wednesday, which went off with great éclat; and notwithstanding Passion week, when there is a disinclination to appear at public entertainments, he contrived to coax many of the fashionables out of their shells by the genial warmth of his truly Irish entertainment. It is a strange blending of sentiment and fun—now reaching at sympathies, and the next moment provoking our laughter; and then comes some sweet song deliciously sung by Miss Dickson or Miss Cubitt, or given with the author's own peculiar manner of poetical reading or arch expression, which takes one forget how small a voice he has; but with Mr. Lover expression is everything, and it is evident that the self-possession he has acquired since his last appearance enabled him to do himself more justice than hitherto. His beautiful ballad of the "Pilgrim Harper" was encored, but the honour as modestly declined; afterwards, however, even an Irishman's modesty could not get over the thundering encore which his "Widow Machree" obtained. Another improvement is, that the lecture did not exceed two hours. The rooms were very fashionably attended, amongst others by Lord and Lady Rossore, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Leicester Stanhope, Lady Macdonnell, Mrs. Olliers Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Tennent, Mrs. Milner Gibson, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Chapman, M.P., Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., and hosts of musical, literary, and artistic notabilities.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the receipts of English wheat up to this market have been only on a moderate scale; nevertheless, they have been fully equal to the demand. The best parcels have mostly supported the previous value; but the value of other qualities has been with difficulty supported. In foreign wheat, both as regards free and bonded sorts, so little has been doing that the rates have remained nominally unaltered. (Alding barley must be considered as dear; but grinding and distilling sorts have a downward tendency. The malt trade has been very dull at barely stationary prices. Oats and all other grain, including flour, having undergone no alteration. Friday being a holiday no market was held.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 44s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malt, 30s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; mung, 31s to 33s; white, 23s to 26s; bolters, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, —40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 100 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Danzig, red, 48s to 51s; white, 60s to 62s. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 18s to 19s; peas 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Notwithstanding the present advanced price of the year, a very limited amount of business has been transacted in all kinds of seeds, at prices barely equal to those obtained last week.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 26s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 45s to 46 10s per ton; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½ to 8½ d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—During the week there has been an improved demand for most kinds of tea, and prices have advanced a trifle. At auction, on Tuesday, 798 packages of Assam were disposed of at full rates; some fine Pekoe selling as high as 5s per lb. No arrivals have taken place from China, while the present stock, in warehouse, shows a deficiency compared with that at the corresponding period in 1843, of 2,365,000 lbs.

Sugar.—Although there is a better assortment of sugar, the demand is active, and prices of fine qualities of Mauritius have advanced 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—Holders of Ceylon are demanding higher rates, owing to which very little is doing in it. The last quotation for that description was 64s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee a fair business is doing at late currencies.

Cocoa.—The supply of West India is good; yet the demand is steady, at full prices.

Rice.—This article is still a slow sale, yet we have no alteration to notice in its value.

Cotton.—This market is very inactive, and prices have a downward tendency.

Provisions.—Owing to the arrivals of Irish butter having been large, the demand for that article has become inactive, at drooping prices. The same may be said of foreign butter. Hams are in request at fully previous rates. All other kinds of provisions remain about stationary.

Oil.—Linseed oil is steady, at full prices. Other kinds of oil are inactive.

Tallow.—The market is steady for F. Y. C. at full prices, or 40s 6d to 41s, delivery 42s.

Potatoes.—For all kinds of potatoes the sale is active, at advanced rates, the best York reds producing 90s per ton.

Cattle.—Tandfield Moor, 15s; Wyllans, 16s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Hutton, 22s 9d; Sunderland, 17s 6d; Stewart's, 23s; Adelaide, 21s 9d; West Tees, 17s per ton.

Wool.—The imports of wool, from all quarters, are small, yet the demand is slow, at late rates.

Hops.—During the present week the demand for all kinds of hops has been somewhat inactive, yet no alteration has taken place in prices:—Weald of Kent pockets, 48s 0s to 48 16s; Mid Kent do., 46 12s to 49 10s; East Kent do., 46 15s to 49; Choice do., 48 10s to 48 10s; Sussex do., 46 to 46 10s; Farnham's, 48 15s to 48 10s; Mid Kent do., 46 10s to 48 10s, per cwt.

Swifthead.—This being a holiday market, the supply of beasts on offer was extremely small, and of inferior quality, while the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at barely 2s 4d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; prime 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdowns in the wool, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; ditto out of the wool, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 10d; suckling calves, 18s to 26s; quarter old store pigs, 15s 0d to 28s each. Beasts, 237; cows, 141; sheep and lambs, 6990; calves, 216; pigs, 218.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime lamb commanded a steady sale, at advanced rates. In other kinds of meat next to nothing was done.—Per 8lbs., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small do., 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 10d to 4s; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 8d.

ROAST MEATS.—Prime lamb commanded a steady sale, at advanced rates. In other kinds of meat next to nothing was done.—Per 8lbs., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small do., 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 10d to 4s; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 8d.

On the Royal Exchange, last foreign post-day, the commercial bills drawn on foreign nations, in payment for our export trade, again considerably exceeded the demand, and for the balance of our foreign trade, therefore, a further importation of the precious metals is rendered certain by the rising state of the rates of the foreign exchange. Thus must the amount of unemployed money be still more materially augmented, and thus must the means for further internal improvements be proportionally increased.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange much activity also exists amongst the dealers and brokers in various descriptions of foreign securities

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Claret	30s, 40s, 50s, and 60s do.
Champagne (in glass extra)	40, 54s, and 70s do.
Bucellari, & Vidonia, & Liebon (or sweet)	3s, Marsala 1s; Cape, 15s per doz.

Hamper, 9d; Bottles, 1s 6d per dozen, if not returned. Payment to be made on or before delivery in town, and orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance. Samples can be tasted at the Office.—CORNWALL and CO, 14 Walbrook, City.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—Webster and Son's Establishment for the Manufacture of Watches and Clocks is the oldest in London, having continued in Cornhill 134 years. They have REMOVED to No. 74. The extent of the premises will enable them personally to superintend their workmen in the respective departments. An extensive

mass which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated duplex and lever watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of their chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession; small watches in gold cases, engraved or enameled, for Ladies; pocket watches, for Gentlemen; small flat silver detached lever and horizontal watches, for youths, at very moderate prices; marine and pocket chronometers, new and second-hand; ornamental and every description of clocks; regulators upon the most approved principles. Superior workmen are employed upon the premises in the repairing department, for English and foreign watches, and for the construction of all kinds of time-keeping instruments. For information, with their Exhibition Table for the present year, will be sent free, on the receipt of two postage stamps.—74, Cornhill.

CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.—Of high value in the Preservation or Restoration of Health.—Children's Carriages, of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy, that children may be intrusted with impunity to the most careless hands, from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts, and Spinal Carriages; also, Self-moving Chairs, for house or garden, on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square, London.

POLKA.—Miss PRINCE having had the honour of acquiring from a Bohemian Nobleman the true character of the "Polka," "Redowa," and "Kalamanka," she will be happy to GIVE LESSONS, either privately or in parties, at her residence, 27, Edwards-street, Portman-square, where her Academy for Dancing is held every Monday; and at Almack's Rooms, on Thursdays, from Two to Five o'clock.—Lessons on the German Waltz.—Families attended.

TO RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.—The FIRST NUMBER of the RAILWAY CHRONICLE will appear on the 20th of April. A detailed Prospectus will be sent free, by post, to all who furnish their address to the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

MR. BEARD'S DAGUERRETYPE, or PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—These inimitable and much-admired Portraits, in which further improvements have lately been effected, are taken by the Patentee, at 85, King William-street, City; 34, Parliament-street; and at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, 509, Regent-street. By whom also, LICENSEES are granted for exercising the invention in Provincial Towns and Districts.

FINDLAY'S GENERAL SCHOOL ATLAS.
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DR. CULVERWELL'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."
Elegant pocket edition, with engravings. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.
WHAT TO EAT—WHAT TO DRINK—HOW TO LIVE—WHAT TO AVOID; with Hints about Air, Exercise, and Regimen; with Suggestions for the General Conduct of Life; whereby Immunity from Disease may be secured, and a healthy and happy Old Age attained.
"So may'st thou live; still, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd—not harshly pluck'd."—MILTON.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

LA POLKA.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he has just published "The Polka," price 2s., postage free, splendidly illustrated by Brandt, with a short description of the figure by E. Coulton; the music composed on national melodies by Jullien. Many spurious imitations of M. Jullien's Polka have been sold to the public under so many assumed forms, he has published the Polka Dance at his own office, 5, Maddox-street, Bond-street; and, in order to secure the public against the possibility of purchasing incorrect copies, he has attached his signature to each; none can therefore be relied on, which have not his autograph. Correct copies of the Polka to be had at all the respectable Music shops in the kingdom. Also, the ENGLISH QUADRILLE, received with immense applause, at the Author's Concerts, Theatre Royal, Covent-garden; LA VALSE A DEUX TEMPS, now in the mode at the Nobility's Assemblies; the BOUQUET ROYAL VALSE and IRISH ECHOES COMIC QUADRILLE.
5, Maddox-street, Bond-street.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE LEADING MEDICAL JOURNAL.
The New Volume of the MEDICAL TIMES will commence on SATURDAY next, when the first of a valuable Course of Lectures on Clinical Surgery, by Sir Benjamin Brodie, will be published. Contributions have also been promised by the celebrated MM. Dumas, Cruveilhier, Amussat, Flandin, Danger, G. J. Guthrie, F.R.S., R. Ferguson, F.R.S., B. Phillips, F.R.S., Wharton Jones, F.R.S., C. Clay, M.D., G. Richter, Esq., R. Lister, Esq., J. L. Alcock, Esq., Henry Hancock, Esq., and by several other eminent British and continental surgeons. The distinguishing feature of the "Medical Times" is its complete abstract of anything worth mention in the foreign and British journals. As each number of the new volume will come out in a handsome separate cover, enabling the journal to be bound free of advertisements, the profession will have annually, for about a guinea, a handsome work of two volumes, containing the newest and most valuable scientific information, and extending to 4000 closely-printed quarto columns, or about forty ordinary octavo volumes.—Price 5s.; stamped, 6s. Half Year, unstamped, 10s. 6d.; stamped, 11s.—Orders are received by all Newsmen and Booksellers; or by Mr. J. A. CARPENT, Medical Times Office, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for APRIL.
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The Chronicles of Clovenhook. By the Editor. I. The Hermit of Bellyfalle leaves the Cell of the Corkscrew for the "Gratin." II. The Lane of Velvet-path. III. The Hermit narrates the Tragedy of the Till. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows.)—A Leaf from a Neglected Record. (Illustrated by Prior.)—The Pilgrim Harper. By Samuel Lover. (Illustrated by Charles Martin.)—Who is a Gentleman. By Libra. The Boat of Simon Peter. (From the Spanish.)—The Orphan Milliners; a Story of the West End. By Miss Camilla Toulmin. (Illustrated by Gilbert.)—The Chant of Death.—The Levy Papers. Edited by Peter Cookerell. (Illustrated by Leech.)—Belles of England: Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Marlborough. (Illustrated by Charles Martin.)—Sketches of Parisian Life. No. 3. "The Dandy." By Mrs. Postans. (Illustrated from an Original Drawing.)—Legends of Lough Ouel. By the late John L'Estrange.—Destruction of Mullingar.—The Legend of the Hand.—Geoffrey the Diver. (Illustrated by Leech.)—The Last Prayer of Mary Queen of Scots. Translated by H. S.—A Night with the Industrious Fleas. By Piers Shafton. (Illustrated by Hine.)—The Poor Girl and the Angels. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows.)—The Manager's Extinction; or, Mr. Buan and "Mothers and Daughters." (Illustrated by New Books.)—The Various Writings of Cornelius Mathews.—The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.—The Philosophical Works of John Locke.—Bachelors: their History and Practice. By the Author of "Whist."—The whole of the Engravings under the superintendence of E. Landells.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palates will be sure to appreciate. Sold in Casks, of 18 and 9 gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town, carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull Brewery Office, No. 30, Finsbury-lane, City.

SILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered, price three guineas each. These elegant little watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given with fixed times on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill, (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Second-hand watches purchased in exchange.

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Satin ditto, 6s. 3d. per Ream, both of the full 8vo. size. Letter Paper, 6s. 7d. 10s. 6d., &c., per Ream. Black-bordered Envelopes 1s. per Hundred. Leather Binding Books, with locks, 2s. each. 100 Envelopes in a box, 6d. The best Satin Envelopes 1s. per Hundred. Bibles 1s. 6d. each, Prayer Books 1s. each, Altar Services 1s. each, Testaments 10s. 4d. each, and in every variety of Velvet, Vellum, Morocco, and Illuminated Bindings. H. BROOKS, 87, New Bond street, corner of Oxford-street.

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PROCKS for the present season.—An extensive Variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by Slopellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side).

ECONOMY COMBINED with ELEGANCE.—A most valuable substitute for silver has recently been introduced by THORPE, FALLOWS, and Co., in which material they have manufactured an elegant variety of dish and plate covers, liquor frames, egg-cases, vegetable and side dishes, and every requisite for the table, in the newest designs. This elegant assortment can be viewed at their establishment, Pankhamban Iron Works, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where every article has the lowest price affixed, for cash. The patent Thermo Stove is in daily operation.

EASTER HOLIDAYS!—CHINESE COLLECTION!!
ADMISSION FREE!!—The proprietors of the above establishment, at the request of numerous subscribers in town, as well as of their agents in various parts of the country, have determined upon postponing the distribution of their splendid collection until the 22d of April, thereby affording an opportunity to thousands during Easter, of witnessing gratuitously the most magnificent collection of Paintings by Chinese Artists, Antique and Modern China Specimens of Needlework, Trophies of War, &c., ever brought together. The shares being limited to 10,000, and but few remaining undisposed of, early application is necessary. Prospectuses and full particulars of the drawing may be obtained at 7, Old Jewry, and 44, Poultry. Shares 5s. each, and every share a Prize.

ITALIAN SCULPTURE in ALABASTER and TUSCANY MARBLE.—MESSRS. NORCHI and SON, whose Works at Tuscany have been established fifty years, most respectfully make known to the Nobility, gentry, and merchants, that they have opened extensive premises at No. 18, King William-street, Strand, for the wholesale and retail sale of the most beautiful Objects of Italian Sculpture in Alabaster and Marble, consisting of Groups, Figures, Vases, and Ornaments, most exquisitely carved by eminent Artists, at Volterra, from the most renowned Models in the various Galleries at Florence, Naples, Rome, &c.
NORCHI and SON earnestly invite an inspection of their recent importation, which is now arranged in their Warehouses, and includes numerous beautiful and novel objects hitherto unseen in this country, at prices infinitely less than at any other Magazine in London.—The Trade supplied.

TO the TAILORS of LONDON, DRAPERS visiting the
Metropolis, and PURCHASERS of WOOLLEN GOODS generally.
16, Coventry-street, London, April, 1844.

Sirs,—We feel peculiar confidence in soliciting you to inspect our present STOCK of PLAIN and FANCY WOOLLEN GOODS, which is now complete for the Spring and Summer Seasons. In extent, variety, and value, few such stocks will be found in one establishment, and we believe that for cheapness it is not to be equalled. In the Broad Cloth Department, we have several lots of the West of England Blacks, Invisibles Greys, and Browns, which we are authorised to "job" at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer. In Trowings and Waincoatings we have every new, fashionable style, besides a choice selection of our own engaged and registered patterns. In the whole of these goods, as also in an immense Stock of Manchester Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, we are determined to offer you better value for your money than you will find elsewhere. And it is on this ground alone that we ask you to inspect our stock.—We are, Sirs, your obedient servants,
W. P. and E. DUDDEN.

TEAS at WHOLESALE PRICES.
Good sound Tea 2s. 5d.
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Hyson kind 4s. 0d.
Fine Hyson 4s. 0d.
Finest do. 4s. 0d.
Fine Young Hyson 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
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MANSELL and CO., 2, BUCKLESBURY, Cheapside.
Six pounds of the above forwarded free to all parts of England and Wales.

ROYAL FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE INSTITUTION.
(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)
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CAPITAL, £500,000. With upwards of 1,500 Shareholders enrolled.
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Private Houses and Shops, not hazardous, 1s. 6d. per cent. Hazardous, 2s. 6d. per cent. Doubly hazardous, subject to special agreement. Fire Insurances may be effected for a longer term than one year, at reduced rates, by payment in advance.
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HAIL-STORM DEPARTMENT.
In soliciting the attention of Farmers and others who may be interested in protecting themselves from losses by Hail-Storms, the Directors of this Office trust it will be borne in mind that the "Farmers' Fire and Life Insurance Office" was the first in this country to introduce a plan of protection against a calamity, which the events of last year have proved to be less a distant prospect than a reality; and they therefore think that they have a claim upon the grateful feelings of the British farmers, and they feel that they may rely with confidence upon a response.
The Rates of Premium charged are Sixpence per Acre for Wheat, Barley, and Peas; and Fourpence per Acre for Oats, Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes. No average clause, so that the sufferer will be certain of receiving the full amount of his loss, to be settled as in the case of loss by fire; and should any dispute arise, to be referred to arbitration.
Glass in Hot-houses, Green-houses, or private Houses, 20s. per cent., subject to certain regulations.

The assured profits, after paying an annual dividend of £4 per cent to the shareholders, and providing for a reserve fund, will be divided every third year between the shareholders and the insured.

All losses, whether partial or total, will be paid in full.
Prospectuses having been issued by an office about to be established at Norwich, professing to insure against loss by Hail-Storms, at so low a rate of premium, that the Directors of this office feel themselves called upon to address some remarks to the agricultural body thereon. The Royal Farmers' and General Fire and Life Insurance Office obtained powers, in its special Act of Parliament, 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 95, passed in the year 1840, to effect Insurances against Hail-Storms. There being no experience upon the subject to guide them, an regard to the rates, although such offices had long been established in France, the business of the Hail-Storm Insurance was carried on wholly separate and distinct from the Fire and Life Insurance, during the years 1840-41-42 and 1843, but is now united to the other business. The experience gained during that period has proved to the Directors that losses cannot be paid in full at low rates, and to regard cheapness alone must end in Hail-Storm Insurance, as it has in thousands of other cases, in loss and disappointment to all parties concerned. The same precaution is necessary in insurance against loss by Hail-Storms as in Life and Fire, that the security afforded by an office be sufficient. So important is the point, that it has attracted the attention of the Legislature, and a report of a "Select Committee of the House of Commons on Joint Stock Companies" has just been published, the recommendations in which will speedily become law, and which should have the serious attention of all insurers. Pursuant to the recommendations in this report, every new company must be "Provisionally registered before the public announcement of the company, and absolutely registered on the full formation thereof." The more important matters to be registered are—the amount of the nominal capital of the company, and the proportion paid up; the total number of shares, and the amount of each share; the names, occupations, and addresses of its members, with the shares held by each. Until provisionally registered no allotment of shares is legal, and until absolutely registered no calls can be made to pay losses. These are excellent precautions to protect the parties insured, and have all been complied with by the Royal Farmers' and General Fire and Life Insurance Office from its first establishment. According to the special Act of Parliament of the Company, the names, addresses, and occupations of the Trustees, Directors, and Shareholders are all registered in the Enrolment Office. In the list of Shareholders will be found names commencing with the Peerage downwards, embracing landed proprietors and a large number of the most influential farmers and persons in other occupations and professions, the total number being 1963.
The capital (£500,000) is all subscribed for, except a small number under two thousand shares, amounting to £100,000, which is being subscribed.

As regards the rate of premium for Hail-Storm Insurance, it has been before stated that experience has proved that lower rates will not pay the losses; but, assuming that the rate charged by the Royal Farmers' Insurance Office be higher than necessary, the parties insured will have a return made to them at the end of every third year; and, if the lower rate be correct, the return will be fully equal to the difference.

The Directors of this Institution by no means wish to interfere with any other Office; but, as the Norwich Hail Storm Insurance Office has announced rates lower even than those charged by this Institution last year, they do not feel that they are going too far in calling public attention to the comparative positions of both Offices.

ROYAL FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE OFFICE.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Subscribed capital, £500,000.
Number of shareholders registered, 1963, with names and addresses, according to Act of Parliament.
Four years' experience.
Rates based upon the above-mentioned experience, but, if found too high, a return will be made every third year, or a circular issued, confined to shares taken, Full liability to the extent of £500,000.
Power given by the Act of Parliament by which parties insured may sue the Company, in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors.

EXTRACTS FROM RESOLUTIONS OF THE "SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES."

That in order to prevent the establishment of fraudulent Companies, and to protect the interests of the shareholders and of the public, it is expedient that all Joint Stock Companies (other than Banking Companies) for commercial purposes, whether formed or already formed, be registered in an office to be appointed for that purpose.
That the registration of future Companies be made—(1.) Provisionally, before the public announcement of the Company, or the doing of any public act by it; and (2.) Absolutely or completely, on the full formation thereof.
That on such provisional registration, such future Companies do register the principal particulars thereof, such as—
The name and business or purpose of the Company;
The place of business, and every branch office or contemplated;
The names and addresses of its promoters; and, in the case may be, the names and addresses of its provisional directors, provisional officers, and of its subscribers; And any prospectus or circular issued, or intended to be issued;
And so from time to time, until complete registration, any addition to or change in such particulars.

That on the absolute or complete registration, such future Companies (except Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or by charter, otherwise than under the Letters Patent Act) do register the principal particulars thereof, such as—
A copy of every deed, or circular issued, or intended to be issued;
A copy of the Deed of Settlement, Subscription, Contract, or other such instrument;
The business or purpose of the Company, and its place of business;
The amount of its nominal capital, and the proportion paid up;
The total number of shares, and the amount of each share;
The names, addresses, and occupations of its members, with the shares held by each;
The names of directors, trustees, patrons, auditors, and all other officers of the Com-

pany, with their occupations and addresses, and a written consent of acceptance of office by each;

And that such particulars as may, upon consideration, appear to be requisite.

That for enforcing such registration, it is expedient to provide that any future Company not registered, shall not be lawful.

That in order to prevent jobbing in shares of non-registered Companies and other Companies in an immature state, no allotment of shares have any legal effect till the Company be provisionally registered; and all sales or transfers of shares be prohibited till the Company be completely registered.

That if any such Company be duly constituted, then, on its being registered provisionally it be entitled to the following powers and privileges:—

To use a common name;
To open a common bank;
To open subscription lists;
To receive deposits; and
To perform such other acts only as are necessary for the establishment of the Company;
But not to make calls;
Nor to declare dividends;
Nor to purchase or hold lands;
Nor to enter into contracts (except such as are necessary in its provisional state);
Nor to sue or be sued as a Company.
And that on its absolute or complete registration, it be entitled to the following powers and privileges:—

To use a common name, but that together with the word "Registered," or other words denoting the particular character of the Company;

And also to have a Common Seal, whereon must be inscribed the name of the Company, together with the word "Registered," or other words denoting the particular character of the Company, and in every such case the date of the registration; and also,

To perform all acts necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of such Company, which a body corporate might do; and also,

To purchase and hold lands, tenements, and hereditaments; with reference to the purposes of the Company, under such restrictions as shall be deemed necessary; and also,

To enter into contracts for the execution of its works, and for the supply of its stores or for any other necessary purpose; and also,

To sue and be sued in its common name; and also,

To issue certificates of shares, with the date of complete registration and the particular character of the Company marked thereon; and also,

To receive instalments from the subscribers of the concern in respect of the amount of any shares not paid up, and in respect of any claims of the Company; and also

To declare dividends of the profits of the concern, if profits there be.

That existing Companies, except Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Charter, register such particulars thereof as the following:—

The name and purpose of the Company;

The names and addresses of its directors and officers;

The place of its business, and every branch office or agency;

The number and amount of the shares of the Company;

The names and addresses of the Officers appointed to sue or be sued on behalf of the Company, and a copy of every deed of settlement or letters patent under which the Company is constituted or is or may be regulated;

And that in respect of such registrations of existing Companies no charge be made.

That for enforcing such registration, it is expedient to provide that any such Company not registered shall cease to be lawful after a time to be appointed in that behalf, provision being made for making this known to the public.

That with regard to existing Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Charter every such Company shall register—

The name and purpose of the Company;

The place of its business, and every branch office or agency;

And a copy of every Act of Parliament or Charter under which the Company is constituted or is or may be regulated.

That the Committee recommend that her Majesty's Government do cause Bills to be prepared for carrying into effect the above Resolutions, with such subsidiary provisions (whether relating to any of the Resolutions or to collateral portions of the subject not therein specifically treated), as may be requisite for that purpose.

16th March, 1844.

SCOTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital—Five Millions sterling.
GOVERNOR—His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, K.G.
LONDON OFFICES:
No. 449, WEST STRAND, and No. 78, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
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VICE-PRESIDENT—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEAFIELD.
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The Scottish Union Insurance Company may be most favourably compared with any similar Institution. Unquestionable Security is guaranteed by its subscribed Capital of Five Millions sterling—divide, at its origin in 1824, amongst Five Thousand Proprietors.

At the First Division of Profits, which took place at 1st August, 1841, a bonus, averaging Fourteen per Cent., or Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured, was added to the Policies. A few extracts from the Company's Books at once prove the practical effects resulting from the plan peculiar to this Company.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS.

Profit Policy No.	Issued in	Sum Assured.	Total Sum now Payable in the event of Death.
812	July, 1834	4000	4617 3 0
1060	April, 1835	5000	5555 15 0
1153	Nov., 1835	5000	5572 0 0
1237	March, 1836	5000	5568 1 6

The next Division will take place in December, 1846, being a period of Five Years.

Specimen of the Rates for assuring £100. Entitling the party to participate in the Profits

812	July, 1834	4000	4617	3	0
1060	April, 1835	5000	5655	15	0
1153	Nov., 1835	5000	5572	0	0
1237	March, 1836	5000	5568	1	6

The next Division will take place in December, 1846, being a period of Five Years.

Persons not wishing to Participate are charged on a Lower Scale.

* * A Board of Directors meet every TUESDAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to consider proposals, at the Office, No. 449, West Strand, when one of the Company's Medical Officers attends; but Assurances may, if required, be effected on any other day, upon application to the Secretary.

Fire Insurances effected at the usual reduced rates, and Policies may be transferred to this office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the assured.

Special risks reasonably rated.

Forms for Proposals, and Prospectuses, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at the Offices, No. 449, West Strand, and 78, King William-street, City.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC

CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot.

CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

UNDER the especial patronage of HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Cambridge, and all the Nobility; ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM, for strengthening, preserving, and promoting the GROWTH OF HAIR. It eradicates the dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, and will positively promote its growth, if a single root remains.

Prepared only by the Inventor, THOMAS ARNOLD, Hair Cutter and Perfumer in Ordinary to her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family; sold at the Depot, 20, High Street, Kensington, wholesale and Retail, in Pots price 3s. 6d. each, with a Treatise on the Hair inclosed, and by all Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and Medicine vendors.

F. ARNOLD'S ROYAL FAVOURITE.—This most beautiful Perfume, which is so justly admired by all the Nobility and Gentry, is the advantage of all others, that it retains the scent much longer, and is allowed to be the most pleasant perfume that has ever been introduced. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d. Also, ESSENCE OF HEART'S EASE, which, from its superiority, will be found upon every toilet in the kingdom. Also fifty-seven other sweet and choice perfumes, &c. The manufacturer having been necessarily at considerable labour and expense in extracting the fragrance of choice and sweet flowers, which no others have accomplished, trusts to the Nobility for that kind patronage which all his articles have hitherto met with, and from the daily increase of orders at his agents, feels fully convinced of the general satisfaction given; but as there will be many spurious imitations, it is requisite to notice the name (F. Arnold) on the label and stamp, without which none are genuine. To be had of every chemist, &c., in the world, and Wholesale Warehouse, 12, Curzon street, May Fair, London.

ROYAL PATENT CARPETING, manufactured without

spinning, or weaving.—This CARPETING having now obtained the universal approval of Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for its elegance, durability, and economy, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, beg to announce that their Patterns for the Spring, in the most novel and elegant designs, are now out and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses, in London. In consequence of the increasing demand for this article, several parties have attempted to introduce to the public goods of a very spurious manufacture to imitate the Patent Carpeting, but which, on inspection, will be found to have all the disadvantages of a common drugget. The Royal Carpeting possesses the quality of being impervious to dust, therefore is far superior to any article hitherto produced for the same purposes. The Company have also a large assortment of Window Curtains and Table Covers, embossed and printed, in new and elegant patterns, and in all sizes; Tablecloths, and numerous other goods of their manufacture. Agents have been appointed for the sale of these goods in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom. Manufacturers, Elmwood, Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 5, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

SPRING.—The prevalence of cutaneous visitations at this

period of the year inculcates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND S. KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is during the period of Spring most pleasingly evinced. The preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unflinching efficacy in removing all impurities and discolorations; and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. Its universally great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of "GENUINE" KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by